North did not like. We settled all our difficulties for treasonable purposes.

In the reign of Edward VI., other rebellions preslave trade, which they religiously observed. What was your stipulation? That the master should have his slave when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the latter seeks refuge in a Northern the Sure when the statutes were passed which reduced many of the crimes charged as treason in the previous statutes to crimes of a lower grade, and required two witnesses to testify to the overt act. Then came Mary, and though much has been said against her reign, she cancelled all the statutes in reference to nion could never have been formed without the adoption of that fundamental article—the surrender moral obligation. These doctrines are preached to persons who acknowledge a higher law. I am glad persons who acknowledge a higher law. to say, the majority of the people have the right senprivate man can overthrow the law and the Constitution, where is our security? The seeds of this bloodshed have been sown by such people, and may, at some future day, create civil war. If such people do it in other lands.

Judge Story said that fugitives from justice should Judge Story said that fugitives from justice should be surrendered upon claim being made. That is the Constitution, the organic law of the country which rides over the law of Congress, and on which the South representations of the North. outh reposes, relying on the justice of the North. ligation has the Government assumed? Is it, as Mr. Lewis says, that the Southern master is to of persons in the North? The words in the Constituion are "deliver up." Who shall deliver him? Why, the people of Pennsylvania. They are bound to deliver the slave up to the claimant. I merely refer to this clause in the Constitution to show that refer to this clause in the Constitution, to show that it binds the people of the North to perform some active duty, and not to remain passive. [He read the decision of Judge Story.]

to point out where the South has failed to perform the obligations of the Constitution? The State of Manual Maryland, then, comes here with a clean breast. She came into the Confederation and has religiously kent has sire that While. The State of Maryland does dewhile this Union shall last, she shall be permitted to come into this State after her property, and not be butchered. It is my opinion that the great received the state after her property, and not be butchered. great majority of your people are in sentiment sound in repard to the your people are in sentiment sound know you feel that right, but do not act right? Put

WHOLE NO. 31.

NEW-YORK PHENDAY, DECEMBER 25, 185.

TOTAL PHENDAY, DECEMBER 25, 185.

**

upon the altar of patriotism. What were the stipulations of the South? That they would abolish the the charge of thirsting for this man's blood. She

SPEECH OF JOHN M. READ, ESQ., FOR THE DEFENCE. May it please the Court and gentlemen of the Ingitive slaves to claimants. So much for the fugitive slaves to claimants. So much for the part of the prosecution. These doctrines are preached to present who acknowledge a higher law. I am glad say, the majority of the people have the right sement in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law. If a tivate man can overthrow the law and the Constitution of the fugitive slaves and the Constitution of the properties of the question put to the jurors. I understood that it is the fort of this indictment that there are two lies at the foot of this indictment that there are two Fugitive Slave Laws.

Mr. Brent here arose and said that he could not at some future day, create civil war. If such people want to preach conscience above the law, let them said that it was unconstitutional, but that the massaid that it was unconstitutional, but the massaid that it was unconstitutional, but that the massaid that it was unconstitutional, but that the massaid that it was unconstitutional, but that the massaid that it was unconstitutional that the total that the t ter had a right to recover his property in a Northern

Mr. Read-I understand that the learned gentleman said, that the party who invaded the house of Mr. Chamberlain and took the man by the throat, put the pistol to his head, and violated the sanctity out the pistor to his near, and violated in con-f a house of a Pennsylvania citizen, acted in con-comply with a constitutional right. We hold ourof a nouse of a rennsylvania citizen, acceed in conformity with a constitutional right. We hold ourselves bound by the Constitution and the law of the land. We don't go to the jury upon such a principle as that, but we do intend to go to the jury for an innocent man, whose fortune is bankrupt, and who has been torn from his family. If we are bound to have the Englitting Slave Law in Pannaylvania, the observe the Fugitive Slave Law in Pennsylvania, the Southern master is bound to do the same.

If the Southern master seizes his slave he is bound to the bound to the same.

protect the South and also the rights of the North.

If I had been in that house I would have taken the liberty of doing that which is frequently done in the South—shot one of those scoundrels. Why were not Perry Marsh and Bill Bear examined here?

In the Marty, yet he was rightedly tried and condemned by the people whom he wished to seduce to a state of villianage, which means Slavery. We next have the Commonwealth and that great man at its head, Cromwell, who rose from the ranks of the people whom he wished to seduce to a state of villianage, which means Slavery. We next have the Commonwealth and that great man at its head, Cromwell, who rose from the ranks of the people whom he wished to seduce to a state of villianage, which means Slavery. We They would have shown you that they were not the owners, neither had they the authority to carry a poor man beyond the lines. If you don't turn negro

to this great question. The question is What consolation is it to the South to feel that right, but do not act right? Put niserable faction, who unsheath the sword down this miserable faction, who unsheath the sword the minority. The minority of identity. The construction of the minority. The construction of the minority. The construction of the minority. The construction of the construc the minority. The gentleman said that it was into the South. The difficulty which we of the South theorem the South of the Indiagonal to the South. The difficulty which we of the South theorem the South of the Indiagonal to severe the Indiagonal to speak on so a single day, the events of a week, or a month, will ally weaken our great allieve that the events of it. Garage and the South of the Indiagonal to speak on so a single day, the events of a week, or a month, will ally weaken our great allieve that the events of it. Garage our great allieve that the events of a week, or a month, will ally weaken our great allieve that the events of it. Garage our great allieve that the street of the prosecution? It is not revenge, the other side an opportunity of answering. What the other side an opportunity of answering. The other side an opportunity of answering. The other side an opportunity of answering the other side an opportunity of answering. The other side an opportunity of answering. The other side an opportunity of answering the other side an opportunity of answering. The other side an opportunity of answering the other side an opportunity of answering. The other side an opportunity of answering.

the fullon, but discord, one by one, will gradually severally find the first of Pennsylvania, in violation of law, it o

In the reign of Edward VI., other rebellions prewitnesses to testify to the overt act. Then came Mary, and though much has been said against her reign, she cancelled all the statutes in reference to treason but that of Edward III. Elizabeth succeedmade to overthrow her government. It became necessary to pass new statutes of treason to check the racy to levy war" was made treason. None of these statutes are fit for this country, and the age in which

do so, as he (the King) was under the laws. At this time the King became indignant, and cried, "what! we under the laws; that is ranked treason!" thus showing in what light treason was viewed by James. Peohin's case occurred in this reign, and in the report of his trial, it is asserted that he was tortured before trial to extort a confession, between trial and confession, and after trial. Now what are such

Then came Charles 1st, whose obstinacy and determined perversions of the laws of the realm brought him to the scaffold, [He read from Judge brought him to the scaffold, [He read from Judge Conrad's Jack Cade to show of what the people com-This was the first great compromise. I ask you to boint out where the South has field to solve the South has first great compromise. I ask you to boint out where the South has first great compromise. I ask you the solve the south has first great compromise. I ask you the solve the south has first great compromise. I ask you the solve the south has first great compromise to take him before a Commissioner to prove his identity. What was the object of that law? It was to called the martyr, yet he was rightfully tried and called the martyr, yet he was rightfully tried and called the martyr. plained in that reigh. I mough charles has been called the martyr, yet he was rightfully tried and condemned by the people whom he wished to seduce to a state of villianage, which means Slavery. We next have the Commonwealth and that great man people, to establish just taws, and make his arry respected at home and abroad. This was need by Charles 2d, who had been a fugitive, you for treason:

I have held two public of-

decisions of the Court pronounced to be no law.

And we are asked to take this as a precedent in this

other side, but I declare them to be no authority in this country.

England have avoided recognizing in substance, Damaree's and Purchaser's case, and Massinger and Beasley. This case was decided in 1817 by Lord from his pistol while at the house. d, and, being a Protestant, continued efforts were made to overthrow her government. It became necessary to pass new statutes of treason to check the frequent attempts at rebellion. The modern doctrine of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of treasen had not been thought of, and a "conspicion of this load, his pistol had not been used by the laws of Maryland, he could not be a witness.

Beasley. This case was decided in 1817 by Lord coption of this load, his pistol had not been used by the laws of Maryland, he could not be a witness. In that State, a negro, free or a slave, cannot be a witness. They, however, think him a competent witness here. All they put him on the she flatly derection. The rising must be for a general purpose to overturn the laws or the government. He quoted zen, who will not assist to execute the we are not to put the barbarous precepts

We are not to put the barbarous precepts

We are not to put the barbarous precepts

Save Law, when called upon. I call myself a good sion, he said, that he knew of in England, was that we live. We are not to put the barbarous precepts of barbarous times into our Constitution.

Next came the pedant James I. whose oruelty and weakness combined, made him seek occasion to carry out his own notions of treason, and who actually wished to sit as a judge himself, in the trial of a case. He was told by Lord Coke that he could not must be for a general purpose.

Next came the pedant James I. whose oruelty and weakness combined, made him seek occasion to carry out his own notions of treason, and who actually wished to sit as a judge himself, in the trial of a case. He was told by Lord Coke that he could not must be for a general purpose. Queen vs. Frost, 9

Carrend Paire

Slave Law, when called upon. I call myself a good citizen, said Mr. Read, and desire to see the laws of the Union carefully executed; but if called upon by such a miscreant as Kline, with such dangers surrection, and therefore must accompany it, and it must be for a general purpose. Queen vs. Frost, 9

Carrend Paire Carr and Paine.

troops, and a number were killed; yet the Chief and should happen to get killed. Are respectable Justice charged that unless it was for a general purmen to be called upon by every reckless miscreant pose to overthrow the government, they should acquit—and acquitted he was. In 1817 the ministers ntended to prosecute Henry Hunt for high treason, may be against them ? but, upon consultation, they tried him for misde-meanour, and convicted him, but would not have been able to do so, if he had been charged with treason. He next alluded to the riots of 1831 or '2. which He next alluded to the riots of 1831 or '2. which took place at Bristol, during which Sir Charles Wetherell was driven out, and much destruction of property took place. No one of them thought of trying them for treason, but they were indicted for riot. Next came the Chartist riots in Wales, which was succeeded by the Rebecca riots in 1842, the object being to put down turnpike companies. The combination of the smugglers to evade the excise laws were frequently in collision with the government recops, and yet they were never tried for treason.

He next alluded to the riots of 1831 or '2. which took place at Bristol, during which Sir Charles Wetherell was driven out, and much destruction of property took place. No one of them thought of trying them for treason, but they were indicted for riot. Next came the Chartist riots in Wales, which was succeeded by the Rebecca riots in 1842, the object to the following effect:

I was proceeding yesterday to discuss what I consider the most important part of the case—the conduct of Kline while in the long and short lanes. The only overt act of Hanway, was in giving insoluted for the case of the case of the following effect:

I was proceeding yesterday. He spoke to the following effect:

I was proceeding yesterday. He spoke to the following effect:

I was proceeding yesterday to discuss what I consider the most important part of the case—the conduct of Kline while in the long and short lanes. The only overt act of Hanway, was in giving insolute the combination of the smugglers to evade the excise of the orion of the case—the conduct of Kline while in the long and short lanes. The only overt act of Hanway, was in giving insolute the combination of the smugglers to evade the excise of the orion of the case—the conduct of Kline while in the long and short lanes. The only overt act of Hanway, was in giving insolute the combination of the smugglers of the orion of the orion of the case—the conduct of Kline while in the long and short lanes. The only overt act of Hanway, was in giv

which previous the sharper of the control of the co Union. This, gentlemen, is not a case for levity; Mr Read—I am obliged sometimes to allude to but how can you avoid answering such absurd posi-what the professional practice may not strictly rethis country.

He next read from the Life of Lord Erskine, p.

127 to 368 Harday, 368 to 375, the Manchester with Manchester with levity. Here we have Kline, who could not to the second witness. They turn us to the formi-Massacre and Captain Horteous' Mob case, to show that sudden ebulitions of disorder are not treason. He quoted Frost's case to show how the Judges of England have avoided recognizing in substance, Damaree's and Purchaser's case, and Massinger and Purchaser's case, and Purchaser's case, and Massinger and Purchaser's case, and Purchaser's case, and Purchaser's case, and Purchaser's case, and Massinger and Purchaser's case, and Purchaser's cas

Carr and Paine.

jeopardy by such a coward as Kline, whose life is of no value to anybody, even if he would not run away. who can get a warrant of arrest to serve, to jeopardize their lives, no matter what the odds in numbers

At this time the Court adjourned, without Mr. Read having concluded.

FOURTEENTH DAY

tollowed by Charles 2d, who had been a lugilive, and who had embraced all the vices of the countries through which he roamed. When he became seated on the throne he sought to enact statutes to punish every man who had been prominent under the Commonwealth.

The cases under this reign are the leading ones relied on here, and yet the execution of Sir Harry Vane, which took place under a stat. of Charles, has since been declared to be a judicial murder, and the relied on here, and yet the execution of Sir Harry not quote as faw, but currous as it may seem, in 1795, which took place under a stat. of Charles, has on the trial of William Ure, the rescript of Tiberius was not to be found. Where was he? Yet he heard decisions of the Court pronounced to be no law. tempted to be applied, and Ure was told he was forded to be applied, and Ure was told he was forded to be thrown to wild a man like Elijah Lewis, against the oath of a man like Kline. There is not one single word in tigged a curouragement to fugitive claves has retinged by the public opinion and reversed the order of wings. Who have the slaves to thank but their any of clay take care of my friends, and I can take the wing my enemies."

And the public opinion and reversed the order of wings with the slaves to thank but their any of clay take care of my friends, and I can take the wings of my enemies."

And the public opinion and reversed the order of wings. Who have the slaves to thank but their any of clay take care of my friends, and I can take the wings of my enemies."

And the public opinion and reversed the order of wings. Who have the slaves to thank but their any of clay take care of my friends, and I can take the wings of my enemies."

And the public opinion and reversed the order of wings. Who have the slaves to thank but their any of clay take care of my friends, and I can take the wings of my friends, and I can take the process of the Union. I was no series to the word with the evidence of Joshua Gorsuch, in reference to any firing in the long lane. He was the should draw the power of the lunion and History of the update of retainders and restored the appointed to such a the vision of the lunt of the processors, implicately the except of the union of the lunt of the contradiction of Kline, that there was a kind, human State to the free blacks. I have lived long enough to display the events of my friends, and I can take the processor in the contradiction of Kline, that there was a kind, human State to the free blacks. I have lived to deal appointed to seath on the constitution and thistory of the union and History of the gapting the processor in the long lane. When Kline said, that the processor in the contradiction of Kline, that there was a kind, human State to the free blacks, and in which the say that the read from the 4th vol. of the lunion in the long that the value of retainders and restored the treatment of the Union. I was first going to dispendent the processor in the contradiction of Kline, that there w And we are asked to take this as a precedent in this case. William 3, when he came to the throne, feelbeasts or burnt alive. He read from the 4th vol. of the evidence of Joshua Gorsuch, in reference to any ing the great injustice which had been done his suball parts of the realm to secure the conviction. By 1700, was to be considered the law of the present because he prevented them from firing in the long such arbitrary power was Lord William Russel tried, one of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and purest men then living in Engone of the ablest and pure the live of Marshal Kline;

because he prevented them from firing in the long law to the pure the

prove that he was present—and this he flatly de

At Christiana there was no protection to the poor negro. No protection to innocent white men, who were three miles from the scene of action. Your Honour will see, if another case of the kind should ccur, that a whole community shall not be arrested. Thirty-eight people have been indicted here; four of whom are the slaves themselves; all by a man who ensconced himself in the woods, and who ran Now in reference to Harvey Scott, who has been

opard-it by Marshal Kline. We show that Marshal Kline had he business there. He went for a certain purpose, and dared to interfere with the prisoners while under the charge of Lieut. Ellis. This negro-catcher did that—this successor to Alberti. There is no other testimony in the case affecting Hanway. neighbourhood to be in that situation, that wh Southern master appears even with the authority of the United States, that all must fly for safety? What is there against Elijah Lewis? He followed the Marshal into the woods which.

There is one clause in the act of Congress, which, There is one clause in the act of Congress, which, I think, requires alteration, and that is, that such a miscreant as Kline has the power to call out the posse comitatus. The power of calling out the posse comitatus in this country devolves upon the Sheriff. He has a very large criminal power. If he be a man of sense, with judicious advisers, he does not

man or sense, with indictions the does not summon men until the time requires it.

Would any man with respect for his character and himself, obey the summons of such a pettifogging scoundrel as Kline. For my own part, I declare I would not do it. He was the Deputy of the Deputy of a Deputy, deriving no direct authority from the United States nor from this Court. Congress never intended to give such a man as Kline the power of calling out the posse comitatus. No man ought to

and shot. We have no laws which require a passport to be given by one man to another. We have
no law that says a particular class shall not read or
write. We have no law that says the man who
teaches such persons shall be punished. I do not
make statements that I cannot sustain by proof.

I have authority before me for all I say. I have
examined all the Southern Statutes. They have now
examined all the Southern Statutes. They have now
such a state of things there, as to require a new code
such as the fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers. He is out on bail.

Mr. Ashmead then moved the Court, that the prisoners be transferred to Lancaster county, in charge
of Marshal Roberts, there to await the action of a
drand and Petit jury of that county, the Marshal to
supplied the fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers. He is out on bail.

Grand and Petit jury of that county, the Marshal to
supplied the fugitive
about Banks, or Tariffs, or Public Lands, or Interall Improvements, or any other question of a
merely fragmentary or partizan character, about
some between the fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers. He is out on bail.

Grand and Petit jury of that county, the Marshal to
the fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers. He is out on bail.

Some farm of the fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers.

The fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers.

The fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers.

The fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers.

The fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers.

The fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the
detainers.

The fugitive slaves of
their intended arrest,

examined all the Southern Statutes. They have now such a state of things there, as to require a new code of laws, for the prosperity of the country. Originally, 1620 negroes were landed in Virginia, and now there are 3,000,000 in the slave States. In 1784, when

was strongly contested in the first Congress. Virginia was in favour of its prohibition. The very men who resided in the slave States most deplored the evils of the trade. Notwithstanding Mr. Madison was against the slave trade, yet Georgia and South Carolina would not consent to the Union without it. They wanted to increase the evil which the great men of the nation so much deprecated. These two States forced the Union into the acknowledgment of the legality of the slave trade, until 1808. After South Carolina said that she could not cultivate her swamps without slaves, she prohibited the slave trade

swamps without slaves, she prohibited the slave trade in 1792, which continued until 1808.

Virginia, then the first State in the Union, in 1788 agreed that the slave trade should not exist any longer. It was the project of Thomas Jefferson to stop the increase of slaves. This very fugitive slave act is taken from the 6th article of the ordinance passed in 1787. By turning to that ordinance, there is a provision for runaway slaves. Mr. Butler moved that fugitive slaves should be placed upon the same footing with fugitive criminals.

The fact is that the Southern members had never

footing with fugitive criminals.

The fact is, that the Southern members had never

American, loves to recur to the times of the Revolution. In the Convention of North Carclina they were exceedingly anxious to discuss all the subjects of the Constitution at great length. Undge I reddel wanted that State to accept the entire Constitution, which they refused to do.

In South Carolina, Charles Pinckney speaking on the slave trade said, that State could not maintain itself. Nonce there shave a rule to show the recommended a union with the Eastern States on account of their navy. He said that they had a right to recover their slaves from any part of American. Now to the Union. Mr. Madison was in favour of the Constitution of the Court, the subject of the Union. Patrick Henry did not think the matter of any onsequence whatever. I do mean to say, that the fathers of the Constitution considered this a sine qua non, is not founded on a history of the United States.

The following Petition to Congress has been circulating either not to go near him at all—and that must depend upon circumstances;—or if they do go, to remember the dignity of the cause they represent, as the dignity of the cause they represent, as the dignity of Human Nature, and the dignity of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

goes for nothing,
Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man,
Mr. Lee in 1780, said that all the plagues of the North,
such as the Hessian fly, the small pox, Circuit Court
system and universal suffrage, find their way into the South. Now, gentlemen, what justice is to be expected from persons who breathe such an atmosphere; who so classes the system, under which this Court has jurisdiction. Three millions of slaves live in a state of concubernium, without the rites of marriage—the parent has no charge over his child. No education is permitted them

Judge Grier said that he expected the case would be closed this week; but that they were going into issues not relative to the case.

not relative to the case.

Mr. Read—I have gone into it merely in answer to the argument of the gentlemen who sought to infuse Southern prejudices into this case. It is not a fact that Southern prejudices in this case. This hot fact that there exists a law to punish a master for beating his slaves cruelly. In South Carolina, until 1820, a man might kill a negro, by paying £300. If a white in a Southern States plots with a black against the State, the white offender is punished with death. In this State he would be punished with only 3 years imprisonment. They have two codes of laws, one for the whites, another for the blacks.

In most of the Southern States, they have a patrol or negro police, who watch the conduct of the slaves. In the South, the white man helps the white as a matthe forcessity. In the Southern States there are about 150,000 slaveholders—not one-half the vote polled in our State at a general election. The laws are made by the slaveholders and politicians. They are the par-ties who make all this tumult. They will press the ties who make all this tunult. They will press the question so long and so earnestly, that the people will arouse themselves. I therefore warn every Southern man against pressing too far upon the community,

Was there a rebellion, an insurrection at Christiana? It was impossible. It commenced and ended in about the time that would be required in England to read the riot act. Suppose fifty men were to go to collector Lewis, and say, we will collect the duties, and they should do so, and they run away with the money. Would you call that treason? The riot in New Orleans, Would you call that treason? about the Cuba affair, would have been treason in the time of James 1st. Does any body suppose that the prisoners intended to oppose the Fugitive Slave Law? Is there any evidence of combination? Is there any

Is there any evidence of combination? Is there any evidence of preconcert? Is there any evidence of Anti-Slavery meetings being held against the United States? If holding meetings make treason, then the whole of the Secessionists of South Carolina would have been hung, for they have preached treason in every form. In Boston, at the time that Sims was rescued by force, that was not called treason. I have not understood that the Astor Place riots were called treason. I have not understood that Auti-rent riots were called treason. The riots of 1844, in this city, were not called treason. The riots of 1844, in this city, were not called treasonable. In the year 1812 some of the Baltimoreans stormed a jail, killed one individual and wounded others, yet they were tried for murder and riot. That was treason, for they threatened to ransack the post office, and actually marched there for that purpose. Is it possible, then, that you should permit the stigma of treason to be placed upon your native State? The United States have shown, by tracing up George

Williams, that the whole affair related to only four supposed a private grievance. There is one matter to which I bag leave to direct the attention of the Court—I mean the fourth overt act charged in the indictment-that of circulating tracts. Judge Grier—There is no evidence of any such thing,

I belive.
Mr. Reed-Look at the maps, you will find that the Mr. Reed—Look at the maps, you will not clear the dity of Baltimore is a free city. My friend (Mr. Brent) will soon find himself in a free State, and then he will be preaching my doctrines. My proposition would be to make free States out of these places in the South which are virtually free. I have a word to say in relation to the Society of Friends, who have their customs and their rights. They are kind, philanthropic and humane; but will not carry arms. This State was

and humane; but will not carry arms. This State was founded by a quaker—the best law giver that ever came to this country. Horefused to carry or use arms, yet how did it affect the State? The Society of Friends have dwindled down to a small minority since the days of Penn, yet they have the same privileges and the same rights. If they are called out in the militia, they pay the fine rather than go. If not that our respect and reverence for the charac-

honest, peaceful, and inoffensive man. He has long been living in a small, retired valley, faithfully doing his duty to his feliow man and his family. His small earnings have been consumed by the expensiveness of this trial, and he looks confidently to you for a safe dewanting in that deference due his character, his po-

liverance. Mr. R. closed.

remainder of the prisoners charged with t jurors summoned in the case were called.

and the South. The whole of the male inhabitants of this State can leave their firesides to the care of the females.

In this State we have trial by jury—we have the case of Hanway, clearly satisfied him that the classes of treason could not be sustained, under the writ of habeas corpus—we have a right to bear care the form of the females.

In this State we have trial by jury—we have the firesides to the case of Hanway, clearly satisfied him that the classes of treason could not be sustained, under the writ of habeas corpus—we have a right to bear care the firesides to the case of the same opinion, however, intimated the classes of treason could not be sustained, under the vide of the manner in which will be classes. Besides that the classes of treason could not be sustained, under the vide of the manner in which will do it. Their responsibility, however, of they were assuming to represent the Anti-Slavery cause, and multitudes would make the Anti-Slavery cause, and multitudes would make the Anti-Slavery cause, and multitudes would make the Anti-Slavery as the Anti-Slavery and the classes. Besides that for the manner in which they should do it. Their responsibility, however, of they were assuming to represent the Anti-Slavery cause, and multitudes would make the Anti-Slavery and intuitive what estimate Abolition-make the four great divisions of husband and was fully made out by the testimony in the case of the Manyay, clearly satisfied him that the classes. Besides that for the Anti-Slavery and the classes of treason could not be sustained, under the specific court the case of Hanway, clearly satisfied him that the classes of the should do it. Their responsibility, however, leaves and light one; for they were assuming to represent the Anti-Slavery cause, and multitudes would do it. Their responsibility, however, leaves and light one; for they were assuming to represent the Anti-Slavery cause, and multitudes would do it. Their responsibility, however, leaves on blight one; for they were assuming to represent the But first, what is Anti-Slavery? It is not Whigher the research of the charge of misdemeanor in obstructing the Fugitive Slave Law, by giving notice to the fugitive slaves of their intended arrest, and of course is excepted in the detainers. He is out on bail.

Mr. Ashmead then moved the Court, that the primerly fragmentary or partizan character, about by of this State to protest against the Fugitive Slave.

mr. Ashmead further said, that he would also lodge detailers against the prisoners, with the authorities at all questions of politics, all questions of social record their attention was the slave trade. A resolution was passed to abolish the slave trade.

Typy: eminent man in Vivinia residence of which they had been guilty, in Lancaster county. He (Mr. Ashmead) was determined to settle any question which, by any possibility, can ners to that place.

Mr. Ashmead further said, that he would also lodge of that great first foundation-principle on which rest Every eminent man in Virginia was in favour of gradual emancipation. I name Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, and others. The slave trade to do his whole duty in these cases, so that the country might see, that if these men were to go unpunished for their crimes, it was not attributable to him as a public what, then, our

Judge Kane then informed the jurors that there would

The fact is, that the Southern members had never dreamed of it until the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. It is not right for me to refer to these things the southern members had never good at present, I do not desire to come down, unless to say that, considering the sort of people he had got the reis more necessity for it, of which I see none at mongst he would rether not exhaustledge that he

to share it with him.

with the plans of the Vigilance Committee of Syracuse,

who must rely upon donations and collections for the

necessary funds for the defence of some of those per-

sons, in narrow circumstances, indicted for the rescue

of Jerry. These agents, however, Messrs. Pillsbury,

at all interfere with those of the Syracuse Committee,

have concluded to adhere to their original plan, and

will continue the series of lectures already commenced.

Mrs. Foster, we regret to add, has returned home; her

toms attending Mr. Foster's illness yield to the treat-

Miss Holley, we are glad to hear, will not cease her

We refer to a notice in another column for further

as from them, frequently.

Pillsbury seemed disposed to do.

nished the prisoners. The next morning:

statement that the fathers of the Constitution considered this a sine qua non, is not founded on a history of the Union.

I have shown you that a grant of Slavery was not a cardinal consideration in the great Compact. From the year 1732 to 1740, the people of Georgia remonstrated against the fadmission of slaves, which disproved the argument that slaves were required on account of the work in the swamps. The constant bearing down of South Carolina on Georgia, brought Slavery into her territories. This foreign Slavery was forbidden before 1801, under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson.

No American can go into the wilds of Africa, and take away a savage unchristian negro, except under the penalty of death to himself. To steal a man from the coast of Africa is worse than piracy. A State calling itself a Slave State, can send their people into this State and take free negroes away, as fugitives from justice. Maryland has not kept her faith. I did not suppose that the South, from her prejudices, would come here and try a case of treason on the evidence of blacks. What is the security a negro has in the Southern States? If 20 blacks swear against a white man, their evidence goes for nothing,

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither swear for a white man.

Mr. Brent—They can neither s

at the time, directed the payment to be made by the

The rule asked for by Mr. Reed, was made returna-ble on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock. Castner Hanway was at present at liberty.

Antional Anti-Slavery Standard.

elating to its pecuniary concerns should be addressed to Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.

†† Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to
Francis Jackson, Treasurer, at Boston; or to
it, will prove beneficial. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, New-York.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1851. LETTER FROM JUDGE JAY.

MR. EDITOR: I observe, from the last number of Kossuth, signed by the gentlemen who presented to We have a letter on hand from him, which will see the will be observed, was not appended to the letter, although it was to the address. We doubt if he was consulted, and his approbation gained, for presenting the Anti-Slavery cause in this humiliating attitude."

I cannot consent to accept the compliment which you thus impliedly pay me, because no one is more Pillsbury and Ford for the next three weeks. responsible than myself for the attitude, whether humiliating or not, in which the letter in question has placed the Anti-Slavery cause. I did not sign the letter, because it was to bear the signatures only of the gentlemen who actually presented the adderstood and performed all the duties consequent upon of the winter, besides doing much in their own place. Without this aid, this Society, in all probability, would them. The draft of the letter was approved by me, defence, and the concluding proceedings by which the not have lived to see its Sixteenth Anniversay. We and I advised that a copy should be retained and published with the address.

I thought, and still think, that duty did not require Kossuth, in his character of the nation's guest, openly to denounce a system which, however detestable, is beloved and cherished and carefully guarded by his host. He had, moreover, expressed his desire not to be implicated in the neculiar views and opinions of political or other parties. We had of this Trial omitted nothing of any importance except of our most efficient helpers disabled by a perfect right to thank him for the utterance of the following scene which occurred on the morning of However, we hope to do better another year. certain great truths which are practically treated with contempt in this country, but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would, in my opion, have been ungenerous to have attempte induce him to make an application of those truths to American despotism. The very address would have been regarded as such an attempt had it not been for the disclaimer in the letter; and the deputation, instead of meeting with a most cordial and respectful reception, would probably have been treated in a manner that would not have placed the Anti-Slavery cause in a more dignified or a more useful attitude than it now occupies.

New York, Dec. 20, 1851. WILLIAM JAY.

As our supposition of last week was made, not only As our supposition of last week was made, not only because the signature of Judge Jay was wanting to the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question, but also because we thought the Letter in question and the Letter in question and their praise of a person was the highest vituperation, and their slander the greatest the greatest the greatest the greatest the Rorell the Letter in question, but also because we thought it very properly absent, we, of course, regret the necessity of publishing the above statement. In expressing that regret, we mean to imply merely that out in the militia, they pay the fine rather than go. If they are summoned to go to war, they suffer their property to be levied upon, rather than obey such a mandate. As this is a free country, and we have no established religion, they ought to be permitted to worthing at they release the religion of the American and Foreign that the Committee of the American and Foreign (Thank ahip as they please.

The individual who rests upon your verdict, is an Anti-Slavery Society, by their course, placed the Anti-Slavery Society, by

sition, and his age. There were, open to the American and Foreign Wednesday, Dec. 17.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge Grier—The Circuit
Court met this morning, a cording to adjournment, for
the purpose of taking some action in reference to the
remainder of the prisoners charged with treason. The
proach him, or let him alone. Nobody, not even jurors summoned in the case were called.

District Attorney Ashmead, said—that he desired to inform the Court that, in reference to the remaining latter; if they adopted the former, nobody bu

merely fragmentary or partizan character, about bly of this State to protest against the Fugitive Slave Law, and to instruct the Senators and request the Reevery effort for its immediate repeal. And further, asking the Assembly to devise and establish such furform, and which must be and ever is appealed to, habitants of this State, as may be required, in conseto settle any question which, by any possibility, can quence of the passage of said law.

officer.

Thaddeus Stevens and J. M. Read were present, on behalf of the prisoners, but made no objections to the motion of the Dist. Att. Ashmead.

Kossuth as representatives of the Anti-Slavery prinple, to do? Should they approach him as men who may thank him for having taken their side as parti-February 10th, the Executive Committee adopted and may thank him for having taken their side as parti-

should approach him to congratulate—not to thank the opinion of your petitioners, is an outrageous viola--to congratulate him that he had been permitted tion of all Common Law rights, and is also in their opinion opposed to the whole spirit and tenour of the Conto be the humble instrument whereby a great Law of Nature and of revealed Religion has been made stitution of the United States and to the Bill of Rights, of nearly every State in the Union, Therefore, the untriumphant over the selfishness of men. If he then dersigned respectfully pray your Honourably Body, to protest in the name of the State, against said law, and to instruct the Senators and request the Representaamongst, he would rather not acknowledge that he tives, in Congress, from this State, to make every ef-

Divine Law, which we may not rightfully ask any We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the State of man to forget. If he chooses to forget it let the re- Rhode Island, believing the law passed at the late Sessponsibility fall on him. We have no right to offer sion of Congress, in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Slaves, to be immoral and inhuman, respectfully ask its immediate repeal. LECTURES IN THIS STATE .- We stated, a fortnight

At its January Session, each member of the Legislaago, that the lecturing agents who had recently comture, was furnished with a copy of "Spooner's Defence nenced a campaign in this State were about to suspend for Fugitive Slaves." This by the liberality of Joseph it, for the present, that there might be no interference Venzie, Esq.

Our thanks are due Martin Robinson, Esq., of this city, and Dr. Peleg Clarke of Coventry, for donations of valuable files of papers. Mr. Robinson, six volumes of the Liberator, and two of the Anti-Slavery Stand ard. Dr. Clarke, three volumes of the Liberator. We Ford, and others, finding that their operations do not would solicit like favours from other Anti-Slavery

We also tender our thanks to those friends, who, by furnishing a Time-piece, Chairs, and various other articles have contributed to render our new office so pleamovements, for some time to come, must depend upon sant and comfortable.

the health of her husband. Should that improve, she For eight successive years the Ladies Anti-Slavery will return to the work already so well begun in this Society of this city, has furnished refreshments for State; but should not the somewhat alarming sympthose attending the Annual Meeting of the State Society. These reunions around our Anti Slavery board, ment which he is now trying, he will, accompanied by have been so pleasant, that we are confident that the Mrs. Foster, seek a restoration to health in the mild members of that Society feel themselves more than reclimate of the West Indies. His friends hope and bepaid for their labour and expense. We thank them lieve that the change, if it shall be concluded to make heartily, but still entreat them not to weary in well doing.

As an indication of the advance of Anti-Slavery senvaluable services because she loses her companion for timent, and a pleasing sign of the times, an Excursion a season. She will probably join Messrs. Pillsbury for poor children, which was got up in this city, during and Ford. We have no doubt of hearing of, as well the past summer, deserves notice. An invitation was extended to all poor children, without distinction of Our indefatigable friend, J. A. Philleo, is also busy colour or nation. They attended, to the number of your paper, that you disapprove of the letter to lecturing, and forming Societies, in Cattaraugus Co. sixteen hundred, a happy crowd. All seemed to feel perfectly at home. The day following the excursion, him the address from the Executive Committee of light next week, if crowded out, as we fear it will be, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. of this number. We make room, however, for an in-You are pleased to remark: "Judge Jay's name, it teresting letter from Parker Pillsbury, which has been dren from the "Shelter for Coloured Orphans," were laid over for two weeks past for the report of the Trea-admitted gratuitously to the same exhibition. To Mr. son Trial at Philadelphia. Our other correspondents whose communications have been, or are still, pigeon- are due our grateful acknowledgments for his interest holed, will, we trust, take it as patiently as our friend in our cause.

Messrs. Charles L. Remond, Wm. L. Garrison, Geo. Thompson, S. R. Ward, and others, have lectured in

This Society and the cause, have been materially THE TREASON TRIAL .- We make our report of this aided the past year, by the Pawtucket friends. They trial complete this week by the report of the speech of have contributed one hundred and eighty-five dollars, the Attorney General of Maryland, who was sent by toward the support of the Office; employed Charles C. the Federal Government to see that Pennsylvania un- Burleigh as a lecturing agent for the State, a portion remaining prisoners were transferred to Lancaster Co. cannot thank them enough.

For a statement of the financial condition of this Soto undergo a trial for misdemeanour. Mr. Ashmead, the District Attorney's, determination, that somebody ciety, see the Treasurer's Report. It should be stated shall be punished, certainly did not need the assurance that one source of revenue has been closed the past he was at the pains to give at the close of these pro- year. The nett proceeds of the Annual Fair, held in this city, were only forty dollars. At the time of hold We have in the very full report which we have given ing the Fair the weather was inclement, and several of this Trial omitted nothing of any importance except of our most efficient helpers disabled by sickness

the eleventh day, and immediately preceding the speech A word as to the operations of the "Fugitive Slave of Mr. Lewis. We copy this that not a point of any Law." No one from this State has been carried back have laid violent hands on, and make no bones of talkinterest may be omitted, and that the animus of the to Slavery by it; but many, through fear, have been Court may be made as apparent as the facts of the constrained to fiee into Canada. At least fifty have whole case. We alluded, two weeks ago, to the Thanks-giving Dinner which Col. Kane had generously fur-of families. They have sacrificed their business, their property; forsaken home, kindred, friends, and fled When it was announced that the Court was ready for from the fear of bondage. After every possible sacriusiness,
Mr. Brent said, that before the counsel proceeded fice on their part, they still needed money and clothing. with his remarks he desired to say something in regard to a very important matter, relating to a high officer of this court. It is a publication in the Pennsylvania Freeman, of Oct. 4th, of a circumstance which is calculated to prejudice the public mind.

Indee Grier remarked that the Advantage of the court of the c Judge Grier remarked, that the statement of the parents from children. Thus we are made to see taken as prima facie evidence of its falsity. The whole affair is a gross falsehood. [The Judge here related the facts of the matter charged.] Now, gentlemen, if you knew that paper as well as I do, you would not credit a word it contains. The matter was brought o my notice, and I immediately sent for the Marshal, the told me the whole story.

The Marshal replied, that perhaps it would be as the Marshal replied in th The Marshal replied, that perhaps it would be as well for him to restate what Judge Grier had just stated. On the morning of the 27th of November (Thanksgiving day), the Court having adjourned over that day, I visited the prison to look after and learn the condition of the United States prisoners. While engaged in that duty, I was requested to aid in cutting all our citizens the heart and spirit of a Williams, a upper propaging for distribution amongst them certain. up and preparing for distribution amongst them certain provisions sent to the prison for them by a citizen of Philadelphia county, which I did, and was then invited to partake of the meal. I did so partake, and atterwards retired to the performance of my other duties.

Circulars have been received from S. E. Sewall, and

Mr. Brent then arose and said—Col. Kane informs me that he understood my remarks to relate to other persons than the officer (the Marshal). At his request, from the Vigilance Committee, in New York, asking

We sympathize deeply with our brethren in Massa chusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, and all that we the guilt and curse of Slavery. The Circulars are recommended to the Society's attention.

bia, an old man of more than three-score years, would

purchase his daughter, who, because she was sick, was about to be sold. Oh! the tender mercies of Slavery presentatives in Congress, from this State, to make The price of his child, five hundred dollars, he raised The price of his child, five hundred dollars, he raised in strain of remark which I forbear to visit upon your and paid. One hundred and fifty dollars, he raised in strain of remark which I forbear to visit upon your readers, partly because I do not remark. and paid. One hundred and fifty dollars, he raised in this State. Eliza Gordon, of Louisville, Kentucky, a readers, partly because I do not remember it, and paid. ther safeguards, of the rights and liberties of the incame to us some two months since. Her case was one of peculiar interest and hardship. When thirteen years It was also voted, to circulate another Petition among old, she was carried to Ohio, where she remained fifteen the coloured citizens exclusively, as, from their peculiar years. During that time, she was married and became What, then, ought any men, who may approach position, it was thought, that a mass petition from them the mother of three children. Some two years since Kossuth as representatives of the Anti-Slavery prin- might be productive of good. The form of said petition her husband died. About that time she was betrayed. and, with her free born children, was carried into Slavery. Having realized the value of liberty, she would not consent to be a slave; more than all that, she could Judge Kane then informed the jurors that there would be no further occasion for their attendance, as the bills which they were summoned to try, had been disposed of in the manner they had heard related by the District Attorney. It only remained for him to thank them for their prompt attention to the summons of the Court, many of them coming from a great distance at great private inconvenience to themselves and families. They were then discharged.

The following is signed the following measurement to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not endure that her conferring with her master, be consent to be a slave; more than all talay, she could be not endure that her countering with the most endure that her countering with endure that her countering the countering with endure that her countering with endure that her countering the countering with endure tha and her sister, who some time before had obtained their gling just as honestly, for Free Trade? Not at all. Honourable Body that, whereas, a law has recently freeders, consented to remain as her hostages. Her But, as men who are advocating a great, an indisbeen passed by the Congress of these United States, story excited much interest

She was assisted by the Carried out the principles it laid down. That was left. putable, and universally recognised principle, they commonly called, the Fugitive Slave Law, which, in New York Journal of Commerce, Governor Pinney, New York Journal of Commerce, and others. When she arrived in this city, she lacked this day stand just where the men of '76 stood. Their seventy-five dollars of the amount, this she readily raised, together with a sum nearly sufficient to defray the expenses home. We have the promise of a Daguerrectype of herself and children for our office. Henry Carson, of Washington, a short time since, in the course of one week, raised forty dollars towards his own free. dom. Warner Harris, a most estimable man, and worthy church member, is now in prison, in Washington, charged with aiding in the Chaplin case. His fine is The general petition was numerously signed by all three hundred dollars, and costs of trial. His wife has, within the last few days, collected in this city, twentyfive dollars and fifty cents. These are a few of the many cases which are constantly presented to our at-

> Of the political parties (Whig and Democratio) of this State, we can only say, that the signs of promise concerning them are not very promising. The Whig Party seems to be fast going to destruction; whether the Democratic Party will tearn a lesson of wisdom remains to be seen. If it will love compromise and cringe to Stavery, it will soon go to destruction; the sooner the better.

> The above statements and facts will convey to your minds some idea of our situation as a Society, and of the work we are constantly called upon to do. Are we prepared to go onward? Are we prepared to exercise self denial, endure obloquy, brave persecution and march boldly to prison, and death if necessary These are what the crisis demands; nothing less is wanted now; surely it cannot be said that the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society is wanting in this behalf No! no! Its members have encountered and endured too much, now to falter, now to refuse to give of time, their money, their labour; to draw back now is to los all that we have done; is to acknowledge defeat, and to say that errour is mightier than truth. Let each one, then, the coming year, do much more than heretofore Do his utmost. The Office must be sustained, Publications must be furnished and circulated, fugitives must be aided, agents employed; say, friends, shall it be done, or shall we turn our sign to the wall?

Before we close this Report it should be noticed that death has again invaded our little band. One who, for many years, has always been present at our Anniversaries, is with us no more. Her earnest labours for the emancipation of her countrymen are ended. Herself a member of that class whose colour is their crime, of a truth it may be said none felt more deeply the wrongs and burdens of her people than Sophia D. vail on the Slaveholders to let their slaves go, is, to ask PECK. But she has passed to that world where none are despised and all are free.

AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary.

Domestic Correspondence.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

NO. XCIV.

pared for the duties of to day. I have remained at home mental worship—The Correspondent trembleth for the other Feast days—The Plymouth Meeting—Mr. Whiting and Seats of Learning—Mr. Burleigh and Samsom—"Christ's Church on the green"—The President's Eyes—Their magnetic influence—Mr. Edmund Quincy—The Correspondent withholdeth his speech and giveth his opinion of him, and rejoicth at finding himself in good company.—Mr. joiceth at finding himself in good company.—Mr. Phillips Speech—The Correspondent describeth and criticizeth it—He censureth the harsh language of the door of Fanguil Hall against the Bazaar, this year, but Abolitionists-Where we went at night a

Рамочти, Dec. 21, 1851. Your Boston Correspondent, as you may perhaps gather from the date of this, has made a pilgrimage from that city which he illustrates by his letters to the City of Refuge of the Pilgrims. You will remember that when the Pilgrim Society dropped the day, several years since, the Abelitionists picked it up, as they have done several other little things of the sort, and appropriated it to their own use. Now, there is the Fourth of July, a day on which it is clearly impertinent to say anything about Liberty, excepting in her American masquerading gear-that day those postilent fellows ing about her in the most unbecoming and ungentlenanlike manner. They even take that occasion to strip our glorious "country's bird" of his eagle's feathers, and demonstrate, with as little mercy as Professor Agassiz showe'l to poor Mr. Gliddon's Mummy, that he is, after all, nothing but a raseal carrion crow. Then Fast Days, Regular and Special, when the people, one would think, might be allowed to enjoy unmolested that luxury which we are assured the Devil himself (who is and the fact that the place was new and unfamiliar, udmitted, on all hands, to be a perfect gentlemen) relishes with a peculiar gusto, I mean

"The pride that apes humility;" even those hallowed hours are not free from the polluting breath of the Abolitionists, who go about comparing it with what the Lord has said of "the Fast which He hath chosen," as if that had anything to do with it! Sundays, we all know, "shine no Sabbath lays to them." Comfortable, well-to-do citizens and timely, had you made them a good while ago. My own their wives and daughters are disturbed in their enjoynent of the worship of their best clothes, and of their than they would have been had other agents sinned than they would have been, had other agents sinned than they would have been had other agents sinned than they would have been great enough great enough. quiet naps, by the consciousness that, in some neigh-bouring Town Hall or School ! bouring Town Hall or School-house there is a set of impracticable fellows does not be the set of the impracticable fellows does not be the set of the set impracticable fellows denying their Christian character, and, perhaps, taking the ter, and, perhaps, taking the name of their minister charge of egotism and self-importance, should I swerve charge of egotism and self-importance, should I swerve in vain. In short, I should not be surprised to find from the example thus set me, especially by the older, these pests pouncing dawn like the these pests pouncing down, like harpies, on Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of March and the Anniver-sary of the Battle of Nam October 1988. sary of the Battle of New Orleans.

of the Old Colony Railway to assist at it. The Meeting consisted of ourselves, making two, and an audience of consisted of ourselves, making two consisted of consisted of ourselves. had been in session during the day, upheld by Nathaniel H. Whiting who have a solution one, being three in all!! This was on Saturday, and thaniel H. Whiting, who brings from the shoemaker's in the largest place in the County except one. bench a force of thought and a fluency and correctness of language which few men account and correctness of language which few men account opposite the country except opposite the largest place in the County except opposite the largest place in the largest place i I will state, that I did not intend my remarks to relate to any other person than the Marshal.

Col. Kane was understood to reply—"Very well, Sir."

I will state, that I did not intend my remarks to relate to any other person than the Marshal.

Col. Kane was understood to reply—"Very well, sir."

I will state, that I did not intend my remarks to relate to any other person than the Marshal.

Sunday, during the day, we numbered about seventy of language which few men carry away from more presented in the largest place in the County except.

Sunday, during the day, we numbered about seventy of language which few men carry away from more presented in the largest place in the County except. from other States, to carry forward general operations, tentious seats of learning, and by Charles C. Burleigh, tion we encountered was from a fine, well-appearing

us and the South The whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of the male inhabitus and the South The Whole of

"His locks robustious clustering down." We arrived in season for the evening session, when we chusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, and all that we give found, the Green Church ("Christ's Church on the can do, we will do. In their imprisonment, we give found, the Green Church ("Christ's Church on the can do, we will do. In their imprisonment, we give green," it might now be called) almost, if not quite, them the hand of fellowship, and bid them be of good entirely filled with an attentive auditory. them the hand of fellowship, and bid them be or good entirely filled with an attentive auditory. After the courage; be steadfast, for their sufferings shall redound usual pause at the beginning of a meeting. courage; be steadfast, for their sufferings shall recound usual pause at the beginning of a meeting, while the to the emancipation of our beloved land, from the stain, speakers were plucking up courage for a plus. speakers were plucking up courage for a plunge, I no. speakers were preceding the speakers were precedent (Mr. Bourne Spooner) making play with his eyes (which all who have ever seen them know That our friends may know the character and variety That our friends may know the character and variety to be remarkably expressive) in the direction of a pew of the appeals made to us, it may be well to state that on his left hand. He succeeded in mannerial. on his left hand. He succeeded in magnetizing Mr. very many have been among us, the past year, for the very many have been among us, one past year, to their purpose of raising funds where with to purchase their families. Gilbert Whitaker, from the District of Colum-

("He held him with his glittering eye !"), who, on rising stated the necessity under which he who, on rising, searce and consoled himself by the remade his appearance fection that, as Falstaff said of his men, "he would fill dection that, as a research that the then proceeded in a partly because I would not shock their patriotic feelpartiy because I would not show their patriotic feelings. I have, all along, made it no secret that I do not ings. I have, an along, mental do not entertain so high an opinion of this gentlemen as some of his partial friends profess to do. And in this partiof his partial tribulary I may differ from my fellowcitizens on many others, I am happy to believe that I When he had taken his seat, Mr. Wendell Phillips

followed, who, whatever might be thought of the manner of his speech (which was, really, not bad), it was, subtantially, no whit more judicious or conciliatory than that of his predecessor. For example, he said such things as these: That this generation was the legitimate representative of their Pilgrim Fathers; that the Fathers were not in advance of this age-for they sold the Indians into Slavery and hanged the Quakers, when they came in their way; that no generation ever for the one that came after. The American people of biame is that they have not advanced from that position; that they have not applied the principles which the men of the Revolution enunciated. They come together on Forefathers' Day and on the Fourth of July, and plant themselves knee-deep in the graves of the Fathers, and no wonder that they are crippled. The Abolitionists are the true heirs of the Ideas of the Emigration and of the Revolution, and the reason why they are hated of the majority of the people, who stand just where the Fathers did, is, that they insist upon reducing those ideas to actual practice. It was a well known idiosyncrasy of the reigning family of England. that each successive monarch of the Guelph dynasty hated his heir. George I. hated George II.; George II., in his turn, hated Frederick, Prince of Wales George III. quarreled with the prince afterwards George IV., and he, when Prince Regent, quarreled with the Princess Charlotte So it is with the dynasty of Ideas: the men in possession of the regalia hate the awful heir They say of them, with Rufus Choate, in Faneuil Hall, that they "are men who, from the Declaration of Independence and Gospel of Jesus Christ, INFAMOUSLY INFER THE DUTY OF IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION!" He said, quoting Mr. Emerson, believe, "had Webster lived in '76, he would have been a Tory. That, while building the sepulchres of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, he fails to discern the Hancocks and Adamses of his own day." When wicked laws are made, those men taught the example of disobedience. The Rescuers of Shadrah, the men who fought the Battle of Christiana and who carried the Syracuse Barracoon, are the legitimate offspring of John Hancock, of Samuel Adams and of the Revolution, while Daniel Webster is an ABORTION! You will be pained to hear that such sentiments as

these actually " brought down the house." There were just hisses enough to show that patriotism is not yet wholly extinct in Plymouth. Mr. Garrison concluded the evening with a speech which seemed to make an mpression, and which, to judge from appearances, exressed his real sentiments, however wild and violent. It is strange that these people cannot learn to be wise in their generation, and to cease from saving such very disagreeable things, in so uncommonly unpleasant a way. Doth not molasses catch more flies than vinegar? Have we not Tasso's authority for saying, that if a bitter medicine is to be administered to a sick child, the lip of the cup should be touched with honey? Have we not ample assurance that all that is necessary to preit of them in a polite and courteous manner? But there's no use in talking to such pig-headed fellows, as I know well from my own experience. So we must 'let them e'en gang their ain gait," as the Scotch say. after the adjournment, an inconceivable multitude repaired to the hospitable house of the President, where they were accommodated in a most miraculous manner, which would have done honour to the House of Our Lady of Loretto itself. They who are acquainted with THE ARGUMENT. - The Correspondent at Plymouth - the character of the host, and of the guests, need not to And why?—Anti-Slavery pickings and stealings—be told that after a brief season of serious and solemn debrourth of July, Liberty and "our Country's Bird" — The Crow in Eagle's feathers—Fast days—The Devil's Dish—The Sundays desabbotized—Vesti-

The Bazaar is now in the full tide of success. You door of Faneuil Hall against the Bazaar, this year, but did - The Bazaar - Shut out of Faneuil Hall - How slammed it in its face. For the first time, I imagine, and Why—The Correspondent excuseth the Mayor and Aldermen—The Bazaar turns to the Gentiles—tition was read, without the usual civility of referring it seembly Hall, what and where it is—Success thus far, &c. &c. &c. tition was read, without the usual civility of referring it unlucky wights were smarting under the application of the toe of Mr. Webster's boot (for all they had licked it so clean) and their noses yet tingled from the emphatic tweaks he had administered for their refusal of the Hall to him; and a peace-offering being necessary, they naturally laid hold of the first victim that came to hand, the savour of which they thought would be sweet in his nostrils. So the Fair, being rejected of Fancuil Hall, turned to the Gentiles. That is to say, it went to the Worcester Railway Corporation and were permitted, with (and for) a proper consideration to occupy "a large upper chamber" over the Station, commonly known as Assembly Hall. It is the same large and handsome hall in which the parting banquet to Thompson was held. It is of great size and well proportioned. The goods, which were never more abundant or more elegant, have a much better exposure than on any former occasion. The attendance has been very good and the receipts of the two first days equal to those of the corresponding ones last year; ticulars hereafter-D. Y.

MOVEMENTS IN HERKIMER COUNTY.

BY PARKER FILLSBURY AND LEWIS FORD.

DEAR FRIEND GAY: Your remarks in the last Standard about the lecturers, who fail to report their operations, were true and just, and would have been sins in this matter have been great enough—greater

Mass., and myself, are now holding a series of meetings As to this particular demonstration, quite a large in Herkimer County We commenced at Rockton, umber came up from Boston and formular demonstration, quite a large in Herkimer County we commenced at Rockton, umber came up from Boston and formular demonstration. number came up from Boston and from along the line (formerly Little Falls,) a week ago. Our first meeting

a prejunice against of the Mohawk to enlighten and places, on the quantity plain that Massachusetts, much the and made it was a question most, needed the missionaries. As this was a question most, needs or considered, we felt under no obli-

thou wert either cold or hot."

ter has very recently passed over this ground; and stances of such temptation. licitation, it is vain to appeal to them afterwards.

Yours most devotedly and truly. PARKER PILLSBURY.

Newport, Herk. Co., 11 Dec., 1851.

P. S You almost apologize in your last for giving so much room to the Trials of the Christiana Rescuers. I assure you there is no need of apolegy. So

The second stage of the property of the proper

tricks, in which he seems as Massachusetts men, who had a prejudice against us, as Massachusetts men, who had a prejudice against us, as Massachusetts men, who had does not present an instance for making their attempt. These does not present an instance of the leaders of an insurcome into the valley of the leaders of an insurcome into the valley of the leaders of an insurcome into the valley of the leaders of an insurteach the people. He drew a parallel betwixt the two
rection so daring, yet so foolish in its circumstances teach the people. The description of education and intelligence; being treated with so much leniency by a powerful places, on the question of education and intelligence; being treated with so much leniency by a powerful places, on the question of education and intelligence; being treated with so much leniency by a powerful places, on the question of education and intelligence; being treated with so much leniency by a powerful places. government.

By the time this reaches you, Kossuth will have arrived on your shores. His course in England has we had not raised or consider, the manner of the judge, been a continual ovation, an occasion of unexampled interest in its bind. It is gation to reply. And to but very small notice or attenwe felt, entitled him to but very small notice or attenwe felt, entitled him to but very small notice or atteninterest in its kind. He has been seen and welcomed we felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenwe felt, entitled him to but very smart nonce of actenby a greater number of the people than ever before
welcomed a stranger to their shores, who was not specially patronised and had no individual connexion with
their history. The impression made by his demeanour,
the whole house almost, in a peal of cheers and laughthe who and cloak, and reserve the common people thus minister for foreign affairs, replied to a deputation

disparage Kossuth is made in many parts of your counour discussions of our opponents, which is surely the try, and has all the appearance of a preconcerted plan. next best thirg to a full agreement with us. And then, This does not surprise me in the least. A government there is one other fact worthy of most honourable men-made up of slaveholders and slavecatchers cannot there is one countries and slavecatchers cannot the there is scarcely a place where we go, in which really welcome so illustrious, gifted, and hitherto conthere is not at least one meeting-house opened for our use; and, in several cases, it has been without any charge for warming and lighting. And in this connexion permit me to add, that we find the generous hospitality of the people worthy of the highest commendation.

In Ireland, the enthusiasm on his behalf has been but feebly manifested, chiefly because he is the sworn enemy of despotic Austria, and despotic Austria is the main stay of the papagy. The subjugation of the recording of the subject of the late struggle in South Carolina. He (Butler) had had great difficulty in that internal struggle. He had apposed friends and relatives. Those who stood up for the execution of the Resolutions of the Legislature were as been but feebly manifested, chiefly because he is the sworn enemy of despotic Austria is the main stay of the papagy. The subjugation of the Resolutions of the attempt to put them under the ban of treason. there is not at least one meeting-house opened for our sistent, a champion of human liberty as Kossuth, who Almost every body is strongly wedded to both Church and Government. But few real adherents to the Church attend our meetings. The ministers, even, of the Free Soil and Liberty parties, stand as far aloof the Free Soil and Liberty parties, stand as far aloof speeches, he is denounced as a bigot by the Bongish. The subjugation of Hungary has been followed by the persecution of the Jesuits in that the Accordancy of the Jesuits in that country; and as Kossuth has mentioned this fact in his speeches, he is denounced as a bigot by the Bongish. the Free Soil and Liberty parties, stand as far aloof from us, as do the Hunkers of the straitest sect. And they do their best to keep all others from our discussions also. There may have been a minister at one or two of our lectures. But though we have held now about twenty meetings, in seven or eight different blood to be a support of the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish ble from the principles and interests of the Romish and for all he had said, was responsible, now and here-after, here and elsewhere.

Mr. Butler said the Resolution of South Carolina in 1848 were for co-operation in 1849 were for co-operation in 1 places, we have need about any of them, but of the most unfanor a word about any of them, but of the most unfavourable character. The war-whoop of the Church and
vourable character. The war-whoop of the Church and vourable character war-who w pulpit here is, "Infidelity and Abby Kelleyism." That circulated against Kossuth. The Dublin papers, in once sounded, almost the whole body stand clear of us. their interest (one in particular, the Freeman's Jour-Last Sanday we were at Norway. One of the churches | nal), have done all they could to depreciate him, callat least claims to be par excellence Anti-Slavery. But ing him a bigot and a rebel, and declaring that the it held its three meetings next door to ours, and its condition of Hungary under Austria was superior to most Anti-Slavery members walked straight by us, day that of Ireland under England. Politically speaking, and evening, to attend them. Anti-Slavery with such and in every respect of personal and intellectual libercan only be counted what we farmers used to call ty, nothing could be more untrue. Kossuth is Hun-"Foul Weather Work"—work to be put off till a rainy gary, in a sense in which Ireland was never repre day, when we could do nothing else. It is this luke- sented by any man, and the attachment and veneration warmness among professed friends that stabs the com- of his countrymen prove how completely they identify fort and enjoyment of the lecturers who are abroad themselves with his efforts on their behalf, and with more than all the mobs and other opposition of all the his hopes for the future. The longer his stay has been that could not be mistaken, he would leave the floor to world beside. A good wish was it, "I would that in England, the higher has been the veneration for his character, the greater the admiration for his talents, Should we continue here some weeks, I will endea- the deeper the sympathy for his cause, the more intense your to keep you and your readers informed whether the contempt and abhorrence of his calumniators, and it is to any purpose. As to subscribers to papers, it the more complete the refutation of their accusations. will be enough to say in defence of my friend Ford, who Oh! that he may be true to the slave! But this is almainly has charge of that department, that Mrs. Fos- most too much to hope from mortal man, under circum-

where she has been, an after-gleaner will find gener- I have seen Father Mathew's farewell to the people ally but poor encouragement. If people resist her so- of the United States, full of oily words and windy eulogies of your material prosperity, but not a breath of sympathy for the millions of degraded and degrading bondsmen within your borders. I hope, but with trembling, that the great Magyar may not sink to the same miserable level of moral nonentity.

Yours ever truly, RICHARD D. WEBB.

and cloak, and rushed out of the Arth Constitution, and gorious, when everywhere the common people thus grained for one general the contemptible arts and falsehoods of those spurn the contemptible arts and falsehoods of those whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or seem-whom a little brief authority or whose wealth or behalf of the Hungarian exiles, that the moral power of the English government is unthat the moral power of the English government is unthat the moral power of the English government is unthat the moral power of the English government

Mr. BUTLER considered the Senator from Mississippi responsible for the meeting of the Southern members of Congress, and for the Southern Address. The Senator-also should bear the responsibility of the Nashville Convention. After all these efforts by the Senator in

Mr. Foore said, he had signed the Southern Address he had sent Calhoun's letter to his State; but in neither of these was a word said about secession, or an amendment of the Constitution. If South Carolina had followed the course recommended by Mississippi in the Nashville Convention, a different state of things would have resulted. He alluded to a speech made in Charleston, by the author of the Address of the Nashville Convention, in which it was said that he never expected to see 36 30, the lines recommended by that Convention, adopted; that he had been tired of this Government for twenty years, and desired to get free from it, &c. Such language has produced the effect in South Carolina, and not the course of Mississippi. Mr. Butler, said that as allusions had been made

Mr. Rherr said, at the close of the last session. Mr.

Mr. Rhett said, at the close of the last session, Mr. Clay, in a speech on the President's Message, had made some personal allusions to him, which he rose to reply to, but, at the suggestion of some friends, he had postponed his speech till a report was made on that message. The report was not made till the last hour of the session, when he could not reply. On other occasions the same Senator had styled him traitor. If the Senator from Kentucky ever appears in the Senate again, that speech would be delivered. If the Senator from Mississippi had introduced the proposition here that no State had a right to secede, and that all who sided a State in so doing were traitors, there would be that no State had a right to secede, and that all who sided a State in so doing were traitors, there would be some excuse; for, on that subject, there had always been a difference of opinion. Epithets may or may not amount to anything. Gen. Gage, in writing to the British throne, said, "Were it not for demagogues and traitors, who controlled the people, the rebellion could be put down." Arnold himself spoke with a sneer of Washington, the rebel traitor. The people he represented were secessionists—were disunionists—and he was free to declare he was a secessionist, and that he was, under the present state of affairs, a disunionist. He had despaired of the rights of the South—of all justice and equality from the Federal Government, not for 20 years, but ever since 1841. The overturning of

sissippi Convention have resolved that there is no remedy in secession of the Federal nonringencies—upon the taking place of certain goaldingencies—upon the taking place of certain legislation by revolute by Congress—would resist that the Soath in this Compromise got all, and that the Soath in this Comprom this—those who submitted to wrong were more to blame than wrong doers. This last Compromise had hardly passed, before a proposition was introduced in the House increasing the Tariff, and it was only rejected by five votes. He read tables to show that from 1791 to 1845, there were only \$300,000,000 more paid by the South than ought to have been paid by her, if taxation and representation were regulated by each other. Out of \$102,000,000 expended by the United States from 1833 to 1837. only \$37,000,000 were expended in Southern States. In the Revolutionary war, the South sent more men to the war in proportion to population than the North did; yet in 1848, in the North, there was one out of every 63 persons of the proper age who had revolutionary pensions, while at the South there was only one in every 110 persons. He recorded various other tables relating to pensions, bounties, grants of public lands, internal improvements, sales of public lands, &c.; from all of which he drew the conclusion that the North had by unconstitutional and unjust legislation, been built up and made powerful at the expense of, and to the injury of the South. The men who lived in the days of the revolution denied the right of the British Throne to tax them without their consent. The

the days of the revolution denied the right of the British Throne to tax them without their consent. The South had been most enormously taxed without her consent. The South, by her representatives, has protested most strenuously against all the taxation imposed on the people, and against the mode of expenditure, but in vain. Who could say she had ever consented to this taxation? She was now reduced to the condition of a colony, and was now the best colony to the North a nation ever had. Great Britain had no such colony. olony.

After his return from the Nashville Convention, he

After his return from the Nashville Convention, he had addressed-the people of Charleston. He told them then 36 deg. 30 min. would not be adopted, and he had recommended that as in 1833, other States had deserted her, South Carolina should right herself. The struggle now was no ordinary one—it was not for liberty—not for justice—not for equality, but it was a struggle for existence. What had the South to gain by delay? She should act now—secede at once! If she remained longer, the result was inevitable; hence he was for secession—secession by South Carolina, with others: if longer, the result was inevitable; hence he was for secession—secession by South Carolina, with others; if not secession alone. The South would not be worsted; she could but have those guns now at Fort Moultrie discharged upon her. Her people could but be enslaved, and that they were now by the power of the North. The tyranny of this government was more ruthless than that of Austria which enslaved Hungary. He examined the question of the right to secede. It was no right given by the Constitution.

But, if in the Constitution there was no concession by States of their sovereignty, then the sovereignty of

But, if in the Constitution there was no concession by States of their sovereignty, then the sovereignty of the States remained in them; and, in virtue of that sovereignty, they had the right to secede. That the States were sovereign was evident form the clause of the Constitution defining treason. It consisted in levying war against them, and in giving aid and comfort to their enemies. Treason did not consist in levying war against the General Government, but against the States. He read from the acts of several States ratifying the Canstitution, wherein the sovereignty of the States was maintained. He also read from the Journal of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of States was maintained. He also read from the Journal of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, that several propositions, giving the General Government the power to coerce the States, had been rejected. Hence he concluded that the General Government had no power to coerce the States; and, where no power exists to coerce a State, that State is sovereign. He read from several papers by Jefferson, the Kentucky resolutions, Randolph's speeches and resolutions, all confirming the right of a State to secode. He referred the Senator from Mississippi to ithe late editor of the Union, who for fifty years battled in the cause of the right of a State to secode. All these authorities might be disregarded by that Senater, but he hoped the Senator would admit secede. All these authorities might be disregar that Senater, but he hoped the Senator would the potency of his own speeches. He read from a speech by Mr. Foote, in the Senate, some two years ago, made on the occasion of presenting certain resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, and which had been denounced by the editor of the National Intelli-

gencer. In that speech the Senator had quoted Jefferson, Barbour, Webstor, and others, as authorities on the right of a State to secede.

Mr. Foore said he would resign all public office for the next twenty years, if the Senator could produce a line of his wherein secession had been claimed as a constitutional right, or wherein it had been claimed other than as a revolutionary right, to be resorted to only in case of intolerable oppression

Mr. Rhert asked why he had introduced the authority of the second of t

thority of Jefferson and others to prove that secession was a right?
Mr. Foore replied that he agreed with Jefferson an

Mr. RHETT—Then you are a Secessionist.

Mr Burrys devied that such fact could ever inmurical desired that such fact could ever influence the decision of any honest man. He would as soon submit all questions to Northern lawyers, if they were honest men, as he would to any others. He denied that the members of the Supreme Court wore ever divided in opinion by any goographical line.

Mr. Hale said, that on the question, whether the Mexican laws abelighing Slaveny presented in the Mexican laws abelighing Slaveny presented in the

Mexican laws abolishing Slavery, prevailed in the Territories, the lawyers North and South of a certain line entertained generally a different opinion; and he regarded it as no impeachment of a man's integrity that he should be influenced in his opinions by the institutions which surrounded him. He repeated the declaration, and on it he was willing to stake his reputation, that in the Supreme Court rests the final hope

Court, and then the Senate adjourned

DECEMBER, 18th. Mr. Foore's resolution was taken up, and,
Mr. Barger (whig), of N. C., moved to amend the
esolution, by striking out the latter part, and insertg the words, "a settlement in principle and subtance—a final settlement of the dangerous and excitng subjects which they embraced, and ought to be a hered to by Congress until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against their evasion or abuse."

Mr. Foore said that he had no objection to the mendment, and it was agreed to. Ayes, 24, nays not

Mr. Foote then addressed the Senate, in reply to Mr. Foots then addressed the Senate, in reply to Messrs. Butter and Rhett. He said that if the Compromise acts were but ordinary acts of legislation, he would never have introduced the resolution. But they were intended as a final settlement of an alarming and most dangerous question. They were introduced to soothe the feelings of the excited people, and to calm down their bitter animosities. They had had the effect intended, and the only remaining point was to assure the people that they were not to be disturbed again by the ruthiers hand of faction. He read nearly the whole of the speech delivered by Governor McDowell, late member of the House from Virginia, on the value of the Union, and the necessity for its preservation. He was glad to hear the Senator from Virginia say yesterday that he had no sympathy with the doctrine of secession.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said he believed a State ad the right to seed a whenever her people so deter-nined. But he did not sympathize with those who ad-

vocated sceession now.

Mr. Foote said he never believed the foul spirit of function lately breathed in the Senate by the Senator from South Carolina, had any friends or sympathizers in Virginia. He alluded to the charge made by Mr. Rhett, that he Mr. F., had followed and abused Mr. Calbarra had some Mr. Calhoun to his grave; and repelled it with soon. He read from the debates of that day what took place, and said that Mr. Calhoun had been in the Senate after it had occurred. He declared that the most friendly relations between him and Mr. Calhoun existed up to the Mr. Foote—1 am, so far as secession is a revolutionary right.

Mr. Rherr—This revolutionary right is all nonsense. If any one has power to prevent my exercising a right, then of what value is that right? If South

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Native with 1 fully concluded the proposition of an hour. I had spoken ded that the motives which influenced these Irish whole of the country, as to the character of their leaders and whole country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country, as to the character of their leaders and the country of their leaders and the country of their leaders and the country of the country of their leaders and the country of the le

nate Chamber was the very citadel of American Slavery.

Mr. Stockton called the Senator to order. The Senator had said the Suprems Court had prostituted itself, and he did not consider such remarks in order. The Chan decided that the rules only applied to the Chamber and souther had senator's remarks were not forbidden by the rules.

Mr. Hale said that his remarks of "prostrated and prostituted" were not applied to the Suprems Court, but to another quarter. No case under the Fugitive Law had been brought before that Court. From the organization of the Court, it was so composed as to be the very citadel of slaves.

Mr. Foote was glad the Northern and Southern extremities agreed in opposing the resolution. He would take occasion to-morrow to reply to them both.

Mr. Butler asked what there was in the organization of the Supreme Court to which the Senator from New Hampshire objected?

Mr. Hale said that the Judicial Districts of the United States were so arranged, as to give a majority of the People of South Carolina, and thought the late election had so demonstrated; and the Senator was utterly mistaken in so supposing. Jackson would not recognise. Jackson would drive the reptiles from his presence. He was not to be drive the reptiles from his presence. He was necordance with the principles of the illustrious Jackson. He read from Jackson's Proclamation, that at every hazard, by every sacrifice, the Union must be preserved. Such were his sentiments. The Union will be prese terly mistaken in so supposing. In conclusion, Mr. Foote urged most earnestly on the Senate that they would adopt the resolution.

Mr. Housron, of Texas, got the floor, but yielded

THE daily papers are crowded with the details, brought by the last steamer, of a new revolution in France. Louis Napoleon has set aside the Constitution, dismissed the Council of State, dissolved the Assembly, torn down its place of meeting, imprisoned the Speaker and many of its members, sent the most prominent and many of its members, sent the supreme and many of its members, sent the supreme and many of its members, sent the supreme of the supreme clared himself Dictator, appealing to the army and the people to sustain him. The revolution is entirely successful, and at the latest dates quiet and order reigned.

Marriages.

RENWICK—ASPINWALL.—In this city, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, James Renwick, Jr., to Anna Lloyd, daughter of Wm. H. Aspinwall, RANDALL-Boggs. -On the 11th instant, John H. Ran-

dall, Esq., to Miss Emma Louisa, daughter of William G. Boggs, Esq., formerly editor of the New York Evening Post.
Kilbourn-Farnsworth —In Boston, Mr. J. B. Kilbourn, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Amos Farns.

WORTH.

SISSELL—KANE.—In Belville, Ill., 23d ult., Hon W.
H. Bissell, M. C., to Miss Elizabeth K. Kane, of Kaskaskis, III. Draper—Hawkins.—In Paris, October, Lorenzo Dra-

per, Esq., U. S. Consul at Havre, to Mrs. Ann Alecia Hawkins of Baltimore.

Deaths.

ELLMAKER.—In Lancaster, Pa., Hon. Amos Ellmaker. He had been a member of Congress, Attorney General of the State, and in 1882 was a candidate for the

Vice Presidency of the United States.

Convert:—At his residence, at Statesburg, S. C., Hon. Jeel R. Poinaett, aged 73. Ho was formerly Socretary of War, under the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren, and at an earlier period, Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, during the administration of John Quincy

CABOT.—In Doston, Joseph Cabot, aged 43.

Notices.

Fourth Worcester Anti-Slavery Bazaar. WILL be beld in BRINLEY HALL, on NEW YEAR'S WEEK, commencing on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 30, and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

In renewing our claim upon every lover of the righ every friend of the oppressed, for aid and co-operation we feel assured that no word of appeal can so arouse we reel assured that no word of appeal can so arouse the conscience, or quicken the sympathy, as a consi-deration of the outrages which, during the past year, have again and again been perpetrated in our midst; legitimate fruits, as they are, of the systematic injus-tice toward one portion of God's children, which darkens and disgraces our country. Every individual should remember that he will be held responsible for the sin of Slavery, so far as his personal influence extends, unless that is exerted against the iniquitous system. Let, then, those who have hitherto satisfied themselves with a passive deprecation of its evils, worthily close the Old Year, and consecrate the New, by commencing a course of faithful and earnest Anti-Slavery action; while those already in the ranks, who entered upon the campaign well knowing that it would be long, and its victories, though sure, not lightly won, must hold themselves ready for renewed self-sacrifice, and patient, enduring toil. If the voices of freemen are ever to be raised in behalf of the slave, they should vstem. Let, then, those who have hitherto satisfied are ever to be raised in behalf of the slave, they should utter an availing protest now against the iniquity which triumphs in the land; and a helping hand should be extended toward any enterprise, however humble, which looks in the direction of Freedom. Our success in each previous year has clearly demonstrated the efficiency of Fairs, as a subordinate instrumentality, for the raising of funds, in furtherance of the great work. of Emancipation; and the attractions we are this year enabled to offer, in the display of foreign goods, are enabled to offer, in the display of foreign goods, are unusually great, the selections being unsurpassed for beauty and variety. We hope also to present a better assortment than has hitherto been afforded us, of useful and desirable articles of home manufacture. The Refreshment Table will be found liberally supplied, at all hours of the day and evening, as usual. We feel assured that the friends of the cause in Worsester and our faithful fellow-labourers throughout

We feel assured that the friends of the cause in Wor-cester, and our faithful fellow-labourers throughout the county, will not forget that donations of Tea, Cof-fee, Sugar, Cream, Milk, Cake, Cold Meats, &c., are always greatly needed, and that Fruit will be peculiary acceptable.

Articles for the Bazaar may be sent to Brinley Hall

Monday and Tuesday preceding, or at any late date during the Fair.
SARAH H. EARLE,

SARAH H. EARLE, EMILY SARGENT, EMMA W. WYMAN, LUCY CHASE, HANNAH RICE, ADELINE H. HOWLAND, ELIZA A. STOWELL, OLIVE LOVELAND, HANNAH M. BOGERS OLIVE LOVELAND, HANNAH M. ROGERS, SARAH L. BUTMAN, SARAH R. MAY, Leicester; FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster; POLLY W. BRADISH, Upton; CATHERINE BROWN, Hubbardston MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Miliville; NANCY B. HILL, Blackstone; MARY E. HODGES, Barre; ABBY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster. SUSAN B. EVERETT, Princeton : ELIZA HOWE, Prince

Lectures by Parker Pillsbury and Lewis Ford. Messrs. Parker Pillsbury and Lewis Ford, will lecture in the following places in Horkimer, Otsego, and Madison Counties, evenings during the week, and at usual hours on Sunday.

Dec. 27 and 28 " 29 and 30. Jan. 1 and 2. " 3 and 4. " 6 and 7: " 8 and 9. Leonardsville, . " 10 and 11. " 13 and 14.

The friends in the above named places, are requested to give notice and make the necessary arrangements

Miscellany.

BALLOONING

"Oh what a dainty pleasure 'tis To sail in the air !

So many, besides those who have actually indulged in it, have felt desirous of tasting the "dainty pleasure" of a perilous flight, that we are compelled to believe that the attraction is not only much greater than the inducement held out would lead one to expect, but that it is far more extensive than generally

his own natural, obvious, and immediate element, and he has succeeded to a prodigious extent, being able to do (so far as he knows) almost whatever he wills with the surface; and, though reminded every now and then by some terrible disaster that he is getting "out of bounds," has effected great con-quests amidst the dark depths beneath the surface. Water and fire came next in requisition; and by the process of ages, man may fairly congratulate himself on the extraordinary extent, both in kind and degree, to which he has subjected them to his designs-designs which have become complicated and stupendous in the means by which they are carried out, and having commensurate results both of abstract knowledge and practical utility. But the element of air has hitherto been too subtle for all his projects, and defied his attempts at conquest. That element which permeates all earthly bodies, and without breathing which the animal machine cannot continue its vital functions—into that grand natural reservoir of breath, there is every physical indication that it is not intended man should ascend as its lord. Travelling and voyaging man must be content with earth and ocean; the sublime highways of air are, to all appearance, denied to his wanderings.

Wild and daring as was the act, it is no less true wild and daring as was the act, it is notes that men's first attempts at a flight through the air were literally with wings. They conjectured that by elongating their arms with a broad mechanical covering, they could convert them into wings: and forgetting that birds possess air-cells, which they can inflate, that their bones are full of air instead o can inflate, that their bones are full of air instead of marrow, and, also, that they possess enormous strength of sinews expressly for this purpose, these desperate half-theorists have launched themselves from towers and other high places, and floundered down to the demolition of their necks, or limbs, according to the obvious laws and penalties of nature. We do not allude to the Icarus of old, or any fabulous or remote aspirants, but to modern Wonderful as it may seem, there are some instances in which they escaped with only a few broken bones. Milton tells a story of this kind in his "History of Britain;" the flying man being a monk of Malms-bury, "in his youth." He lived to be impudent and jocose on the subject, and attributed his land tail of tirely to his having forgotten to wear a broad tail of feathers. In 1742, the Marquis de Bacqueville and the subject from the top nounced that he would fly with wings from the top of his own house on the Quai des Theatins to the gardens of the Tuileries. He actually accomplished half the distance, when, being exhausted with his efforts, the wings no longer beat the air, and he came down into the Seine, and would have escaped unhurt, but that he fell against one of the floating machines of the Parisian laundresses, and thereby fractured his leg. But the most successful of all these instances of the extraordinary, however mis-applied, force of human energies and daring, was

nne first of these was Pilatre de Rosier, a gentleman of scientific attainments, who was to conduct the machine, and he was accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, an officer in the Guards. They ascended in the presence of the Court of France in the Guards. cended in the presence of the Court of France, and all the scientific men in Paris. They had several narrow escapes of the whole machine taking fire but eventually returned to the ground in safety Both these courageous men came to untimely ends subsequently. Pilatre de Rosier, admiring the success of the balloon afterwards made by Professor Charles, and others (viz., a balloon filled with hydrogen gas), conceived the idea of uniting the two systems, and accordingly ascended with a large balloon of that kind, having a small fire-balloon beneath it—the upper one to sustain the greater por-tion of the weight, the lower one to enable him to alter his specific gravity as occasion might require, and thus to avoid the usual expenditure of gas and ballast. Right in theory—but he had forgotten ene thing. Ascending too high, confident in his theory, the upper balloon became distended too much, and poured down a stream of hydrogen gas, in self-relief, which reached the little furnace of the fire-balloon, and the tribule vacable. and the whole machine became presently one mass of flame. It was consumed in the air, as it descended, and with it, of course, the unfortunate Pilatre de Rosier. The untimely fate of the Marquis d'Arhis companion in the first ascent ever made in a balloon, was hastened by one of those circumstances which display the curious anomalies in human nature: he was broken for cowardice in the execution of his military duties, and is supposed to in the air. At an elevation of two miles, his balloon have committed suicide

If we consider the shape, structure, appurtenance and capabilities of a ship of early ages, and one of the present time, we must be struck with admiration at the great improvement that has been made and the advantages that have been obtained; but balloons are very nearly what they were from the first, and are as much at mercy of the wind for the direction they will take. Neither is there at present any certain prospect of an alteration in this condition. Their so-called "voyage" is little more than "drifting," and can be no more, except by certain manceuves which obtain precarious exceptions, such as rising to take the chance of different currents, or lowering a long and weighty rope upon the earth (an ingenious invention of Mr. Green's, called the "guide-rope"), to be trailed along the ground. If, however, man is ever to be a flying animal, and to travel in the air whither he listeth, it must be by other means than wings, balloons, paddle-machines, and aerial ships—several of which are now building in America, in Paris, and in London. We do not doubt the mechanical genius of inventors—but the motive power. We will offer a few remarks on these projects before we conclude.

But let us, at all events, ascend into the sky Taking balloons as they are, "for better, for worse," as Mr. Green would say, let us for once have a flight in the air.

The first thing you naturally expect is some extraordinary sensation in springing high up into the air, which takes away your breath for a time. But no such matter occurs. The extraordinary time. But that you experience no separation at all see for that you experience no sensation at all, so far as

rection, let go entirely, and the balloon instantly rose, while the aeronaut remained calmly seated, wiping his forehead with a handkerchief, after the wiping his toreneau with a handkerchief, after the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the flight, and totally unconscious of what had haptered. He declares that he only became aware of control of the circumstance when, on reaching a considerable clouds. They have felt with Hecate—

"Oh what a dainty pleasure 'tis"

wiping his toreneau with a handkerchief, after the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the current he had undergone in preparing for the exertions he had undergone in preparing for the exertions. ing fainter and fainter, which caused him to start up, and look over the edge of the car.

A similar unconsciousness of the time of their departure from earth has often happened to "passengers." A very amusing illustration of this is given in a letter published by Mr. Poole, the well-known author, shortly after his ascent. "I do not despise you," says he, "for talking about a balloon going supposed. Eccentric ambition, daring, vanity, and the love of excitement and novelty, have been quite as strong impulses as the love of science, and of in the days of my ignorance, thought with the rest as strong impulses as the love of science, and of making new discoveries in man's mastery over physical nature. Nevertheless, the latter feeling has, no doubt, been the main-stay, if not the forerunner and father of these attempts, and has held it in public respect, notwithstanding the many follies that have been committed.

To master the physical elements, has always been the great aim of man. He commenced with earth, his own natural, obvious, and immediate element, has always dealers are represented by a prediction extent height of the powers of the balage of the powers of the powers of the balage of the powers of the balage of the powers of the balage of the powers of the powe or four experimental trials of the powers of the balloon to enable the people to glide away from us with safety to themselves—down they all went about thirty feet!—then, up they came again, and so on. There we sat quietly all the while, in our wicker buck-basket, utterly unconscious of motion; till, at length, Mr. Green snapping a little iron, and thus letting loose the rope by which the earth was suspended to us—like Atropos, cutting the connexion between us with a pair of shears—down it went, with everything on it; and your poor, palty, little Dutch toy of a town (your Great Metropolis, as you insolently call it), having been placed on casters for the occasion—I am satisfied of that—was gently colled away from under us."* But rolled away from under us."*

Feeling nothing of the ascending motion, the first Feeling nothing of the ascending motion, the irresimpression that takes possession of you in "going up" in a balloon, is the quietude—the silence, that grows more and more entire. The restless heaving to and fro of the huge inflated sphere above your head (to say nothing of the noise of the crowd), the flapping of ropes, the rustling of silk, and the creaking of the basket-work of the car—all has ceased. There is a total cessation of all atmospheric resistance. You sit in a silence which becomes more persone. feet every second. After the bustle of many moving objects, you stare before you into blank air. We make no observations on other sensations—to wit, the very natural one of a certain increased pulse, at being so high up, with a chance of coming down so suddenly, if any little matter went wrong. As all this will differ with different individuals, according to their nervous systems and imaginations, we will leave each person to his own impressions.

leave each person to his own impressions.

So much for what you first feel; and now what is the first thing you do? In this case everybody is alike. We all do the same thing. We look over the side of the car. We do this very cautiously—keeping a firm seat, as though we clung to our seat by a certain attraction of cohesion—and then, holding on by the edge, we carefully protrude the peak of our travelling cap, and then the tip of the nose, over the edge of the car, upon which we rest our mouth. Everything below is seen in so new a form, so flat, compressed, and simultaneously—so much too-much-at-a-time—that the first look is hardly so satisfactory as could be desired. But soon we thrust the chin fairly over the edge, and take a good stare downwards; and this repays us much better. Objects appear under very novel circumstances from this vertical position, and ascending retreat from them (though it is they that appear to sink and retreat from us). They are stunted and foreshortened, and rapidly flattened to a map-like appearance; they get smaller and smaller, and clearer and clearer. "An idea," says Monck Mason, "involuntarily seizes upon the mind, that the earth with all its inhabitants had, by some unaccountable effort of nature, been suddenly precipitated from its hold, and was sapiled, fives of human energies and daring, was that of a cortain clies of Bologan, in the thirteen clies of Bologan, in the thirteen hands a perspectable of the same of the in the act of slopping away from beneath the aero-naut's feet into the murky recesses of some unfa-thomable abyss below. Everything, in fact, but himself, seems to have been suddenly endowed with motion." Away goes the earth, with all its objects —sinking lower and lower, and everything becom-ing less and less but getting more and wore distinct verer of the balloon was Dr. Black, who, in 1767, all is lost in air. Floating clouds an up an one proposed to inflate a large skin with hydrogen gas; space beneath. Lovely colours outspread them selves, ever-varying in tone, and in their forms or outlines—now sweeping in broad lines—now rolling that of the "fire-balloon," or the formation of an artificial cloud, of smoke, by means of heat from a lighted brazier placed beneath an enormous bag, or lighted brazier placed beneath. Lovely colours outspread them selves, ever-varying in tone, and in their forms or outlines—now sweeping in broad lines—now rolling in the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the avirage in tone, and in their forms or outlines—now sweeping in broad lines—now rolling in the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well what would happen the car; and, knowing well what would happen the instant so great a weight as the parachute and man the car; and, knowing well wha

instances, respectable and business-like, and not given to extravagant fictions about their voyages, which now, more generally, take the form of a not very lively log. But it used to be very different when the art was in its infancy, some thirty or forty years ago, and young balloonists indulged in roman tic fancies. We do not believe that there was a di rect intention to tell falsehoods, but that they often deceived themselves very amusingly. Thus, it has been asserted, that when you attained a great elevation, the air became so rarefied that you could not breathe and that small objects, being thrown out of the balloon, could not fall, and stuck against the side of the car. Also, that wild birds, being taken up and suddenly let loose, could not fly properly, but returned immediately to the car for an explanation. One aeronaut declared that his head ecame so contracted by his great elevation, that his hat tumbled over his eyes, and persisted in rest-ing on the bridge of his nose. This assertion was indignantly rebutted by another aeronaut of the same period, who declared that, on the contrary, the head expanded in proportion to the elevation; in proof of which he stated, that on his last ascent he went so high that his hat hurst. Another of burst several degrees above the "equator" (meaning, above the middle region of the balloon), whereupon he crept up the lines that attached the car, until he reached the netting that enclosed the balthat he reached the spectrum, into which he thrust—not his head—but his pocket handkerchief! Mr. Monck Mason, to whose "Aeronatica" we are indebted for the ancedote, gives eight different reasons to show the impossibility of any such feat having ever been performed in the air. One of these is highly graphic. The "performer" would change the line of gravitation by such an attempt: he would never be able to mount the sides, and would only be like the sqirrel in its revolving cage. He would, however, pull the netting round—the spot where he clung to ever remaining the lowest—until having reversed the machine, the balloon would probably make its escape, in an elongated shape, through the large interstices of that portion of the net-work which is just above the car, when the balloon is in its proper But the richest of all these romances i the following brief statement: A scientific gentle-man, well advanced in years (who had "probably witnessed the experiment of the restoration of a withered pear beneath the exhausted receiver of pneumatic machine") was impressed with a con-viction, on ascending to a considerable height in a balloon, that every line and wrinkle of his face had

balloon, and then 'lay to,' and when any place on the globe I wished to touch at, passed underneath me, down I'd drop upon it."

But we are still floating high in air. How do we feel all this time? "Calm, sir—calm and resigned."

Yes, and more than this. After a little while, when you find nothing harmons.

when you find nothing happens, and see nothing likely to happen (and you will more especially feel this under the careful conduct of the veteran Green), a delightful serenity takes the place of all other sensations-to which the extraordinay silence, as well as the pale beauty and floating hues that surround you, is chiefly attributable. The silence is perfect —a wonder and a rapture. We hear the ticking of our watches. Tick! tick!—or is it the beat of our own hearts? We are sure of the watch; and now we think we can hear both.

Two other sensations must by no means be for-

quite as sensitive as you can be; and, probably, much more so, for it produces an immediate change

with noating clouds beneath. How should you like to descend in a parachute?—to be dangled by a long line from the bottom of the car, and suddenly to be "let go," and to dip at once clean down through those grey-blue and softly rose-tinted clouds about the graphel-iron has been lowered, and dangling down at the end of a strong rope of a hundred and fifty feet long. It is now trailing over the ground. Three bricklayers' labourers are in chase of it. It catches upon a bank—it than a literature of the car its answer of the car its answer. "let go," and to dip at once clean down through those grey-blue and softly rose-tinted clouds, skimming so gently beneath us? Not at all: oh, by no manner of means—thank you! Ah, you are thinking of the fate of poor Cocking, the enthusiast in parachutes, concerning whom, and his fatal "improvement," the public is satisfied that it knows and are ground. Three bricklayers are in chase of it. It catches upon a bank—it tears its way through. Now the three baicklayers are joined by a couple of fellows in smock-frocks, a policeman, five boys, followed by three little girls, and last of indicate the public is satisfied that it knows and are ground. Three bricklayers' labourers are in chase of it. It catches upon a bank—it tears its way through. Now the three baicklayers are joined by a couple of fellows in smock-frocks, a policeman, five boys, followed by three little girls, and last of indicate the public is satisfied that it knows are ground. Three bricklayers' labourers are in chase of it. It catches upon a bank—it tears its way through. Now the three baicklayers are joined by a couple of fellows in smock-frocks, a policeman, five boys, followed by three little girls, and last of indicate the public is satisfied that it knows are ground. Three bricklayers' labourers are in chase of it. It catches upon a bank—it tears its way through. Now the three baicklayers are joined by a couple of fellows in smock-frocks, a policeman, since the public is satisfied that it is a couple of fellows in smock-frocks, a policeman, a couple of f

'Two words against parachutes. In the first place there is no use to which, at present, they can be applied; and, in the second, they are so unsafe as to be likely, in all cases, to cost a life for each descent. In the concise words of Mr. Green, we should say "the best parachute is a balloon; the others are

bad things to have to deal with."
Mr. Cocking, as we have said, was an enthusiast in parachutes. He felt sure he had discovered a new and the true, principle. All parachutes, before his day, had been constructed to descend in a concave day, had been constructed to descend in a concave form, like that of an open umbrella; the consequence of which was, that the parachute descended with a violent swinging from side to side, which sometimes threw the man in the basket in almost a horizontal position. Mr. Cocking conceived that the converse form; viz., an inverted cone (of large dimensions). would remedy this evil; and becoming convinced we suppose, by some private experiments dels, he agreed to descend on a certain day. The time was barely adequate to his construction of the parachute, and did not admit of such actual experi-

instant so great a weight as the parachute and man were detatched, he had provided a small balloon inside the car, filled with atmospheric air, with two now out on the chase. It should be mentioned, that

rate the parachute." Now, Mr. Green, having some regard for himself and his friend, as well as for poor Cocking, was determined not to do any such thing. After some further colloquy, therefore, dur-ing which Mr. Green threw out a little more ballast. and gained a little more elevation, he finally announced that he could go no higher, as he now needed all the ballast he had for their own safety in the balloon. "Very well," said Cocking, "if you really will not take me any higher, I shall say good-bye."

At this juncture Green called out, "Now, Mr. Cocking, if your mind at all misgives you about with sixty-two bullet holes.

your parachute, I have provided a tackle up here, with sixty-two bullet holes.

So much for perils by sea; but the greatest of all the veteran's dangers was caused by a diabolical which I can lower down to you, and then wind you up into the car by my little graphel-iron windlass, and nobody need be the wiser." "Certainly not," It was as follows:

cried Cocking; "thank you all the same. I shall now make ready to pull the latch-cord." Finding one of those malicious wretches who may be regarded now make ready to pull the latch-cord." Finding one of those malicious wretches who may be regarded he was determined. Green and his friend both crouch- as half fool and half devil, contrived partially to ne was determined. Green and his friend both crouched down in the car, and took hold of the mouth
pieces of their little air balloon. "All ready!" answered the
called out Cocking. "All ready!" answered the
veteran aeronaut above. "Good night, Mr. Green!"
weight of the contents, they suddenly gave way.

while a torrent of gas rushed down upon them cord beneath their feet, lest that also might give through the aperture in the balloon above their way, and they should be deprived of their only reheads, and continued to pour down into the car for a length of time that would have suffocated them but for the judgmatic provision of the little balloon their hold until the exhaustion of the gas should

evidently broken up), and the machine entered the upper part of a cloud; in a few more seconds it was within about a hundred feet from the ground, the seen to emerge from the lower part of the cloud— the whole thing turned over—and then, like a closed up broken umbrella, it shot straight down to the earth. The unfortunate, and, as most people regard assume the delicate aspect and blooming appearance of his early youth!

These things are all self-delusions. A bit of paper or a handkerchief might cling to the outside might self-delusions. The unfortunate, and, as most people regard him, the foolish enthusiast, was found still in the basket in which he reached the earth. He was quite insensible, but uttered a moan; and in ten minutes he was dead.

But here we are—still above the clouds! We may assume that you would not like to be "let off" in a parachute, even on the improved principle; we will therefore prepare for descending with the balloon. This is a work requiring great skill and care to effect safely, so as to alight on a suitable piece of

to effect safely, so as to alight on a suitable piece of ground, and without any detriment to the voyagers, the balloon, gardens, crops, &c.

The valve-line is pulled! out rushes the gas from the top of the ballon—you see the flag fly upwards—down through the clouds you sink faster and faster—lower and lower. Now you begin to see dark masses below—there's the Old Earth again! the asses below—there's the Old Earth again! the dark masses below—there's the Old Earth again! the hungry. But you have got a warm outer coat, and travelling boots, and other valuable things, and you have not left behind you the pigeon-pie, the ham, cold beef, bottled ale and brandy.

Of the increased coldness which you feel on passing from a bright cloud into a dark one, the balloon is quite as sensitive as you can be: and probably when he cells each of we have nown and in paris, who is to fly in a new masses below—there's the Old Earth again! the dark masses new discover themselves to be little shoulders!

Passing over M. Poitevin's equestrian performances in the air as simply censurable, we come at some to the three or four announcements which have at last interested the lovers of "this delightful art."

Our guardian aeronaut gives each of us a bag of ballast, and directs us to throw out its contents of ballast, and directs us to throw out its contents and investigation of ballast, and directs us to throw out its contents and investigation of ballast, and directs us to throw out its contents. the expansion and contraction which too romantic gentlemen fancied took place in the size of their heads, does really take place in the balloon, according as it passes from a cloud of one tember of another.

side earth; partly because it may cost him his own the earth; partly because it would cause the balloon to shoot up again with those who remained, and so make them lose the advantage of the good and so make the good an descent already gained, if nothing worse happened. Meantime, the grapnel-iron has been lowered, and provement," the public is satisfied that it knows and rope go trailing and bobbing over the ground before them. At last the iron catches upon a hedge willed. But there is something more than that in it, as we fancy.

Two words against parachutes. In the first place Monster, with many a gigantic heave and pant, surrenders at discretion, and begins to resign its inshadow, is put into a bag, and stowed away at the bottom of the little car it so recently overshadowed

side the car, filled with atmospheric air, with two mouth-pieces. They were now upwards of a mile high.

"How do you feel, Mr. Cocking?" called out Green. "Never better, or more delighted in my life," answered Cocking. Though hanging at fifty feet distance, in the utter silence of that region, every accent was easily heard. "But, perhaps you will alter your mind?" suggested Green. "By no means," cried Cocking; "but how high are we?" means," cried Cocking; "but how high are we?" "Where, by a fortunate circumstance (for them) there was a sudden wreck, in which the iron took hold. The priorgess of the balloon being thus arrested, a fortunate circumstance (for them) there was a sudden wreck, in which the iron took hold. The priorgess of the balloon being thus arrested, a fortunate or cumstance (for them) there was a sudden wreck, in which the iron took hold. The progress of the balloon being thus arrested, a fortunate or cumstance (for them) there was a sudden wreck, in which the iron took hold. The progress of the balloon being thus arrested, a fortunate or cumstance (for them) there are no explanations to any of them, excepting the following:

A pamphlet has just been published by Mr. Luntley, with a frontispiece of a very new kind of balloon, in form not unlike two bagpipes of the early Italian shepherds, sewed together. It is to be of prodigious magnitude. The principle of propulsion will be that of the serwy; but the balloon is to be its own screw, and work itself, by rotation, through the air. A wheel and strap are to give the rotary motion; and the inventor is convinced that one end of the bag-pipe (or queer curled point) will propel, he solicited the services of an armed boat, and the their "castles." erew fired muskets with ball-cartridge into the rolling Monster, until she gradually sank down fiat upon the waves, but not until she had been riddled rious periods, and by the scientific triumphs accom-

Good night. Mr. Cocking!" "A pleasant voyage Everything fell out of the car, the aeronauts justo you, Mr. Green—good night!" having time to secure a painful and precarious at to you, Mr. Green—good night!"

There was a perfect silence—a few seconds of intense suspense—and then the aeronauts in the car felt a jerk upon the latch. It had not been forcible enough to open the liberating iron. Cocking had obtain possession of the valve-string, which the failed to detach the parachute. Another pause of large ground is upward course, and ere Mr. Green could obtain possession of the valve-string, which the failed to detach the parachute. Another pause of the accident had placed beyond his reach extended an eliting of unwards of ten then Then came a strong jerk upon the latch, and, in an instant, the great balloon shot upwards with a to the hoop with desperate retention, not daring to side-long swirl, like a wounded serpent. They saw trust any portion of their weight upon the margin of their flag clinging flat down against the flag-staff, event they had anticipated at length occourred; the balloon, rushing through the opening in the network with a tremendous explosion, suddenly made its escape, and they fell to the earth in a state of insensibility, from which with great difficulty, they were eventually recovered

Apart from the question of dangers, which science.

were eventually recovered.

those who held the ropes, misunderstanding his di-

When a certain impulse, in a direction against the wind, is to be given, the aeronaut and his friends will get into the wheel, and work it round by the kernal.

will get into the wheel, and work it round by the usual process. If more power is needed, they must use their hands, and also carry weights on their shoulders!

Passing over M. Poitevin's equestrian performances in the air as simply censurable, we come at once to the three or four announcements which have once to the three or four announcements which have they received mind and character, they became distinct and intelligible, so that to him must be attricted. ing finished, (owing to the unhandsome hanging-back of the American public in the amount of dol-When all hese frames are closed, the swims horizontally; but when some at one end are opened, the resistance of the air becomes unequal, and the machine rises or descends. Advantage is

bottom of the little car it so recently overshadowed with its buoyant enormity.

We are glad it is all over; delighted, and edified as we have been, we are very glad to take our supper at the solid, firmly-fixed oak table of a country inn. with a brick wall and a barn door for our only prospect, as the evening closes in. Of etherial curvillege to attend the progress of the Machine

was a sudden wreck, in which the iron took hold. The progress of the balloon being thus arrested, a boat soon came up, and relieved the aeronauts; but no boat could venture to approach the monster balloobat could be approach to approa ho boat could venture to approach the mouser has loon, which still continued to struggle, and toss, and be pleases. His power is to be derived from steam; and the weight of cargo he expects to be able to carry (besides the weight of his machine and apparamy boat that came near it, it an instant. It was any noat that came hear it, in an internal apparatus of the moderate amount of twenty-seven-tons ratus) is the moderate amount of twenty-seven-tons tained assistance from a revenue cutter, from which —about the weight of six full grown elephants, with Well, we take our breath after all this; but, sup-

plished in our own time, we venture to indulge a hope of flying some day, whither we list (with a reasonable recollection that even ships at sea cannot leave port in an adverse storm, and that very few birds can fly against a strong wind); but we do not think the day has yet arrived; and we confess to a somewhat uncomfortable sensation at the idea of going up" in company with a cargo of twenty-even tons.—Dickens Household Words.

to be infinitely inferior to themselves; to the brutal, he is an object of abuse; to the rude, of ridicale; to the supercilious, of contempt; to the kind-hearted, of pity; but all agree in looking down upon him as from some very decided elevation. It is difficult to dissipate feelings which flatter our self-esteem, and whatever places another permanently below us, certainly administers to that quality: we are pleased to have an opportunity of despising, and often absolutely plume ourselves on despising, courteously and religiously, kindly and conscipration. Why some a proposition of the Scriptures; but which inward monitor, it continually neglected, or, after the example of Felix, dismissed for a more convenient season, will in time be withdrawn, leaving the heart reprobate and abandoned to its own wicked desires; for God has declared, My Spirit shall not always strive with man. "This inward principle is the good seed which, ly plume ourselves on despising, courteously and religiously, kindly and conscientiously. We [the editors] are willing to believe that this relative position between the Quaker and the man of the world arises entirely from the fact already adduced—that Qualer imperfactly understood. We see the least in favour of Fox's testimony is imperfactly understood. We see the least in favour of Fox's testimony is imperfactly understood. We see the least in favour of Fox's testimony is imperfactly understood. We see the least in favour of Fox's testimony is imperfactly understood. a length of time that would have suffocated them but for the judgmatic provision of the little balloon of atmospheric air, to the mouth-pieces of which their own mouths were fixed, as they crouched down at the bottom of the car. Of Mr. Cocking's fate, or the result of his experiment, they had not the remotest knowledge. They only knew the parachute was gone!

The termination of Mr. Cocking's experiment is well known. For a few seconds he descended quickly, but steadily, and without swinging—as he had designed, and insisted would be the result—when, sundenly, those who were watching with glasses below, say the parachute lean on one side—then give noment expecting to be precipitated to the earth by a large to the provision of the gas should have determined the career of the balloon. To complete the horrors of their situation, the net-time of the world arises their leady adduced—that Quate their leady adduced—that Quate their leady adduced—that Quate the fact already adduced—that Quate the string from the fact already adduced—that Quate their lead undered and unequal disposition of the weight, began to break about the upper part of the machine—mesh after mesh giving way, with a succession of reports like those of a price of the apostless and early Church-nolly unfair to the object, but unjust to ourselves. It is not to ourselves, and without swinging—as he had designed, and insisted would be the result—when, succession of the sky. After having continued for a considerable length of time in this condition, every moment expecting to be precipitated to the earth by a preparance of a huge hour-glass floating in the upper leading the provision of the weight, began to break about the upper leading from the fact already adduced—that Quates the least in favour of Fox's testimony against all caths, and all wars, as being anti-christic the land the precipitation of the weak of the cocoa nut, and of fifty other fruits. Now we have no more right to judge the Quaker, only unfair to the object, but unjust to ourselves. The quai as a protection against evid deeds. The true Quaker has a decided objection to amalgamate with that tiously renounced, and these peculiarities act as a universal apology for his not mingling in scenes in which others can perceive no harm. which others can perceive no harm. Races, hunting, theatres, balls, concerts, cards, drinking, gaming, occupations held to be almost necessary to people of the world, and, to use the most circumspect spin and the property of the world, and the property of the world and t phraseology, tolerated by their religious instructors, good-will to all men, they are as much opposed to are forbidden to the Quaker; and from his youth every measure which is injurious to the free and just upwards he is taught to avoid them. motion is concerned. So true is this, that on one occasion, when Mr. Green wished to rise a little above a dense crowd, in order to get out of the extreme heat and pressure that surrounded his balloen, treme heat and pressure is that on one every measure which is injurious to the free and pressure that the distance are torbidden to the Quaker; and from his youth as we have seen, an intention of the every measure which is injurious to the free and press

fall direct to the earth. Wild birds do not return to the car, but descend in circles, till, passing through the clouds, they see whereabouts to go, and then they fly downwards as usual. We have no difficulty in breathing: on the contrary, being the contrary to the car, but a penny-piece would, undoubtedly, as the contrary that are the probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations too common in the world, has be allowing, acrostation, or the means of travelling comes notorious that the Quaker gard is a uniform to common in the world, has be allowing, acrostation, or the means of travelling comes notorious that the Quaker gard is a uniform occupations too common in the world, has be allowing, acrostation, or the means of travelling comes notorious that the Quaker gard is a uniform occupations too common in the world, has be allowing, acrostation, or the means of travelling comes notorious that the Quaker gard is a uniform occupations too common in the world, has be a probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations too common in the world, has be a probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations too common in the world, has be a probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations too common in the world, has be a contract. The probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations too common in the world, has be a contract contract the probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations too common in the world, has be a contract the probabilities of improvement in the art of from occupations to occu he the car, but descend in circles, till, passing the through the clouds, they see whereabouts to go, and the ther, fly downwards as usual. We have no difficulty in breathing; on the contrary, being the contract, so as to cause our hat to exitinguish one contract, so as to cause our hat to exitinguish of a prize pumpkin. We see that it is impossible to disengage his hand in time, all the lines in our face getting filled up, and the loveliness of our "blushing morning" taking the loveliness of our "blushing morning" taking the loveliness of our "blushing morning" taking the arphic pumpkin. We have no telimbour the resisting successions to the size of a prize pumpkin. We see that it is impossible to disengage his hand in time, all the lines in our face getting filled up, and the loveliness of our "blushing morning" taking the late the cold condition, that it soon afterwards colding the place of a marked maturity. These fancies are not be these. In order to fly, in the after Mr. Cocking had failed to liberate the propose the contract, so as to cause our hat to exitinguish of a prize pumpkin. We see that it is impossible to disengage his hand in time, all the lines in our face getting filled up, and the loveliness of our "blushing morning" taking the place of a marked maturity. These fancies are not be these. In order to fly, in the after Mr. Cocking had failed to liberate the personal take up a buoyage of the needful to sustain under the power which shall be greater (and continuously so during the voyage) then needful to sustain under the single in such and to give a good jerk, forgetting that in doing a prize pumpkin. We see that it is impossible to disengage his hand in time. By this means he was violently jerked into his particular to the provided and the voyage of the needful to sustain under the voyage of the needful to sustain under the time of the balloon of the wind the voyage of the needful to sustain under the voyage of the needful to sustain under the voyage of the needful to sustain under the voyage of The "latest news" of new inventions in balloons we shall comprise within the period of the last ten we shall comprise within the period of the last ten or eleven years. A writer in the "Polytechnic Journal" (1840) thought he had discovered a certain means of propelling balloons at the will of the aeronaut. He proposed to do this without taking a pan additional power, or engine, but simply by a new application of the weight, as well as the strength, of the aeronaut and his passengers. A fan-wheel is to be constructed to act upon the air, for the direction of the course of the balloon; and this wheel is to be worked after the manner of the tread-mill. When a certain impulse, in a direction against the When a certain impulse, in a direction against the week of the servoneous which result from the subject of the same and the period when Quakers were first associated as a body, and a fashion. So much for the husk; we wish to place the proposed to the period when Quakers were first associated as a body, and a fashion. So much for the husk; we wish to place the period of the course of the balloon; and this wheel is to be worked after the manner of the tread-mill. ernal.

• QUAKERISM may be said to date its existence from

> buted the establishment of the sect. It will be re-Our guardian aeronaut gives each of us a bag of ballast, and directs us to throw out its contents when he calls each of us by name, and in such quantities only as he specifies. Moreover, no one is suddenly to leap out of the balloon, when it touches the earth; partly because it may cost him his own life or limbs, and partly because it would cause the balloon to shoot up again with those who remained, and so make them lose the advantage of the good and so make them lose the advantage of the good descent already gained, if nothing worse happened. collected by all who are conversant with the hist ing inished, (owing to the amount of dol-back of the American public in the amount of dol-lars still necessary to be subscribed,) we make no remarks—but offer a word or two on the invention of M. Petin, a respectable tradesman of Paris, who has devoted many years to "this delightful art." Instead of sailing horizontally, he proposes alter-lars and the proposes alter-insisted on the re-introduction of those observances, and takk here that they should be rigidly entrand organs, the forms of sponsors, the use of the cross in and at each ascent and descent he contends that the balloon can be driven forward. The apparatus the balloon can be driven forward. The apparatus or her advisers were pleased to continue became law, and the principles and the entire spirit and took care that they should be rigidly enforced he employs is gigantic. First, there is an immense, frame-work seventy yards long by ten wide, and to it three large balloons are to be attached; connected with the frame-work, are large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a conwhich open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which open and close, somewhat like those of a constant the same large frames of sail-cloth, which is the same large fram servatory. When all hese frames are closed, the resistance of the air is alike on all, and the machine forms. Hence arose those numerous bodies of Districtions of the air is alike on all, and the machine forms. senters, which, in the time of Charles I., had become so powerful; and which, however they might differ on other points, were unanimously agreed in denying surrenders at discretion, and begins to resign to the flated robust proportions. It subsides in irregular and the machine rises or descends. Advantage is and the machine rises or descends. Advantage is and the machine rises or descends. Advantage is the Divine right of bishops, and thus they rendered themselves obnoxious to ecclesiastical authorities. But amidst all the distate for certain particular forms themselves obnoxious to ecclesiastical authorities. But amidst all the distate for certain particular forms and ceremonies, no sect ventured to proscribe ALL. It was left for George Fox to found a religion Testament alone; to dispense with all priestroad; and priesthood, with all forms and ceremonies and obinn. with a brick wall and a parn door for our only prospect, as the evening closes in. Of etherial currents, and the scenery of infinite space, we have had enough for the present.
>
> Touching the accidents which occur to balloons, Touching the accidents which occur to balloons, and the scenery of the man and his Maker, a tribute to be offered independently of human assistance, and unaccompanied by any human inventions. Since Christianity was first preached by the immediate followers. servances, and to declare that worship is a spiritual rents, and the scenery of infinite space, we have had enough for the present.
>
> Touching the accidents which occur to balloons, we feel persuaded that in the great majority of cases they are caused by inexperience, ignorance, rashness, folly, or—more commonly than all—the necessities attending a "show." Once "announced" for a certain day, or night (an abominable practice, which ought to be prevented)—and, whatever the state of the wind and weather, and whatever the state of the wind and weather, and whatever science and the good sense of an experienced aeronaut may and the good sense of an experienced aeronaut may and the good sense of an experienced aeronaut may are caused by inexperience, ignorance, rashchine.
>
> In the Great Exposition, we have had the pleasure of Christ tianity was first preached by the immediate followers of Christ, no such doctrine had ever been broached. Peter, Mahomet, Luther, Wycliffe, Calvin, Wesley, Mr. E. Mason, of Brompton, together with the Locomotive Parachute of Mr. H. Bell, of Millbank. The former of these presents the appearance of a huge vegetable marrow, with a broad Dutch rudder at the stern, and an apparatus of all the world, repudiated priesthood and priest-oraft, and dared to deny the right of a human mediator between God and man. He acknowledged but consecration of churches and churchyards-all forms now out on the chase. It should be mentioned, that there are no explanations to any of them, excepting with the Quaker. This was accounted atheism and all those high treason in the eyes of the clergy, and all those over whom this influence extended. The boldness with which Fox preached these doctrines is shown in his own Journal 'The Journal of George Fox,' srys Sir James Macintosh, 'is one of the most extraord nary and instructive documents in the world, and no man of competent judgment can peruse it without revering the virtue of the writer.' sented with the origin of the Quaker tenet against a paid clergy of any description; and from the doc-trines of their founder, as agreeing with the New Testament, the Quakers conceive themselves called upon to protest openly against such a ministration of the Gospel, as being contrary to the spiritual injunc-tions of Christ, and the practice of the apostles, and the early Christian Church. Hence they refuse to pay all tithes or Church demands, patiently submit ting to the legal penalties attached to such refusals, and to the rapacity of their enemies, who, in the early periods of the Society, carried their plunder to so great an excess as not only to involve many in total ruin, but also subject them to long and cruel imprisonments, which, in many cases of particular hard-ship, terminated in death. The number who perished in this waythroughout the kingdom amounted to three hundred and sixty-nine persons. It would be a subject of interesting inquiry, but foreign to the objects of a literary review, whether the grand features of this missing of Grand Foreign and his this mission of George Fox, and the practice of his seven tons.—Dickens' Household Words.
>
> ON QUAKERISM.
>
> "There is no subject perpetually before our eyes more imperfectly understood than Quakerism. Nineten-twentieths of our countrymen believe a Quaker to be infinitely inferior to themselves; to the brutal, he is an object of abuse of the seven to be invested and the practice of his early followers resulting from it, are not based upon more solid principles of Christianity, and are not more closely allied to its pure spirit, than the world at large generally admit, Quakerism is grounded on the passage that 'the grace of God, which brings salvation, has appeared to all men, and that the manifestation of the Spirit of God is given to every man to profit withal. Fox maintained that by a faithful obedience to the inward teachings of the

"This inward principle is the good seed which,